



EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 6.

MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1893.

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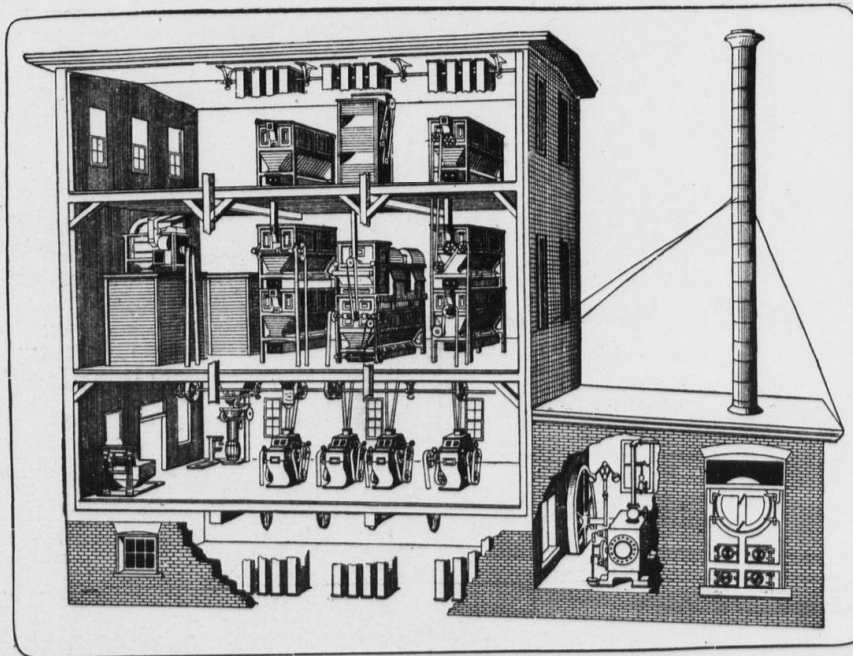
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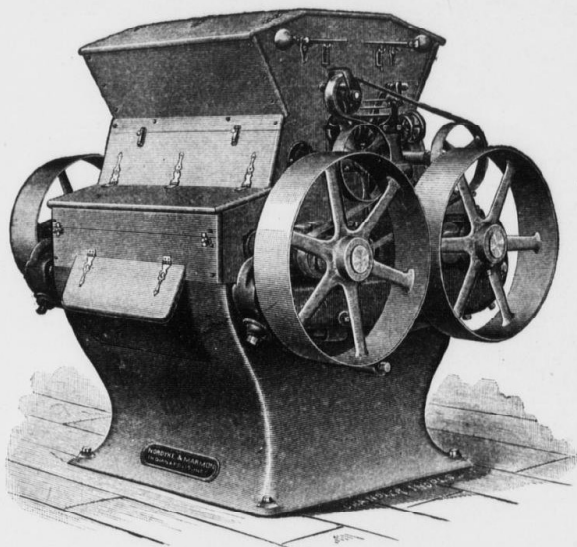
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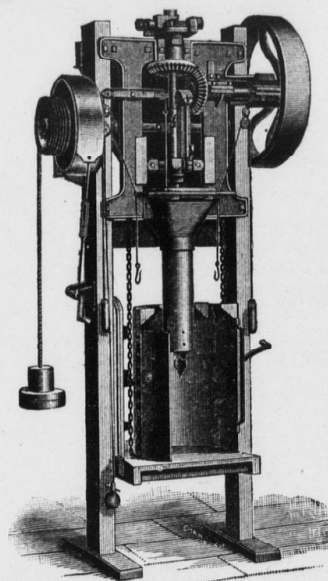


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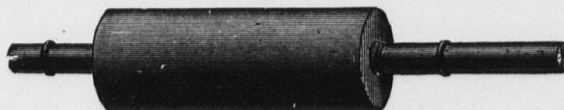
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I keep on hand a large stock of new Picks of all sizes.

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[Revised Edition for 1890.]



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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE UNITED STATES Miller

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 6.

MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1893.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

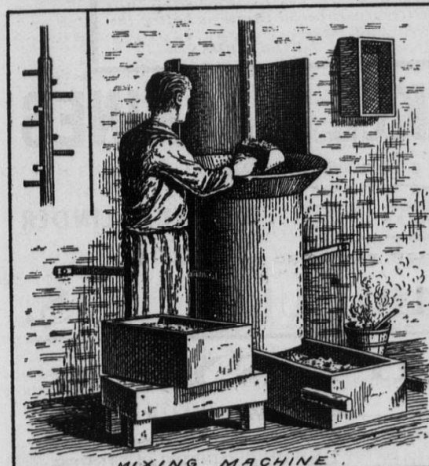
MACARONI.

In our June, 1891, issue we published an article descriptive of the process of manufacturing Macaroni, as carried on in southern Italy and Sicily, of which countries it is the chief industry. Several extensive plants for the manufacture of this article of food are in operation in this country at the present time, the

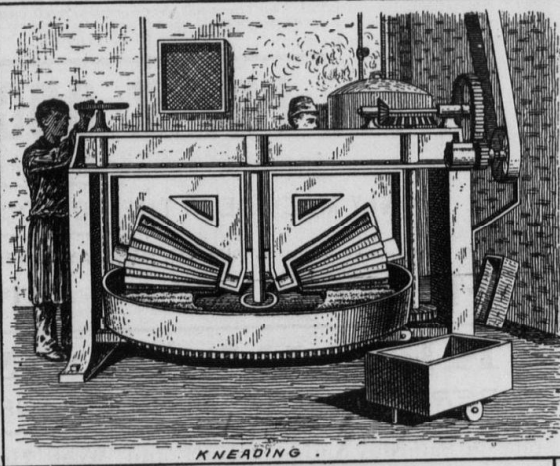
portance. The same substance in different forms is known as vermacelli, spaghetti, Italian paste, taglioni, etc. These substances are prepared from hard, semi-translucent varieties of wheat. Hard wheats are richer in gluten than the soft and tender wheats. These wheat preparations, styled macaroni, are met with in various forms, such

armed with circular teeth, which runs down through the center of the machine. The dough is then taken out and placed in a circular wooden rolling machine 3 feet in height and 8 feet in diameter, over which, for 40 minutes, travels a revolving granite roller, 5 feet in diameter, 18 inches in width, weighing 3 tons. After the dough has been thor-

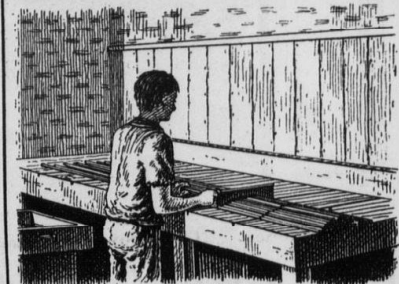
under the cone-shaped wheels, which in turn revolve, burying their teeth into the dough. This operation continues about 20 minutes, thoroughly mixing and kneading the substance. It is then placed in the cylinder of the macaroni press. These cylinders are about 2½ feet in length and about 15 inches in diameter, on the inside of which,



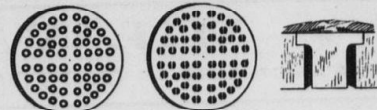
MIXING MACHINE.



KNEADING.



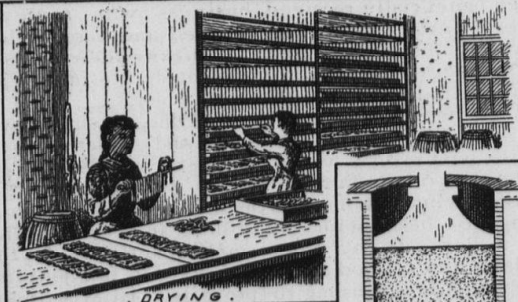
CUTTING.



COPPER MOULDS.



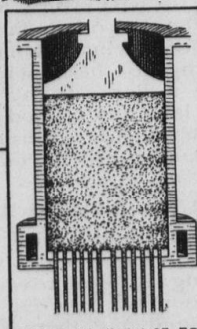
ROLLING DOUGH.



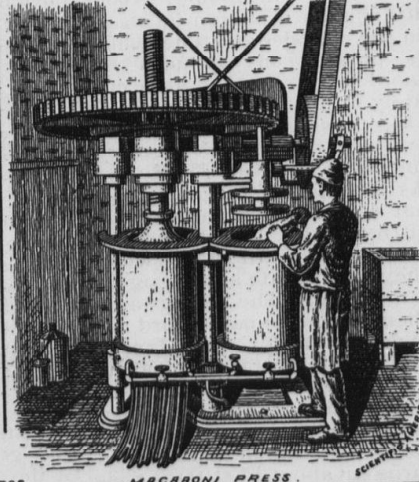
DRYING.



MACARONI.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF PRESS.



MACARONI PRESS.

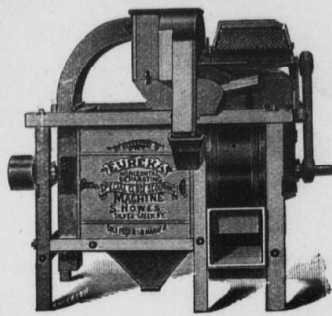
largest being the one from which the accompanying illustrations are taken, for which, and the article relating thereto, we are indebted to the *Scientific American*, New York. The illustrations are taken from the plant of the Columbia Macaroni Manufacturing Company, New York City. Macaroni is a preparation of wheat, originally peculiar to Italy, in which country it is an article of food of national im-

as fine, thin threads, called vermacelli, from its thread-worm-like appearance, thin sticks and pipes, stars, disks, ribbons, tubes etc. In the manufacture of macaroni, about 100 pounds of semolina or granulated wheat, is put into a circular iron mixing machine, 3 feet in depth and 2 feet in diameter. A quantity of boiling water is then added and the substance mixed up into a stiff dough by a revolving shaft

roughly rolled and pressed, it is placed in a kneading machine. A layer of dough, about 4 inches in thickness and about 8 inches in width, is placed around the outer edge of a circular revolving pan 6 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep. Attached to the frame-work of the machine, across the center of the pan, are two loose, cone-shaped gearing wheels. As the pan revolves around, the dough is passed

resting on a flange at the bottom, is a copper mould. These moulds are about 1 inch thick and perforated with holes, through which the pipes of macaroni are pressed. The pipes are made hollow by means of a circular piece of copper, held in place by a pin running across the center of the hole in the inner side of the mould. As the dough is pressed over the pins it divides in the center

THE EUREKA GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY



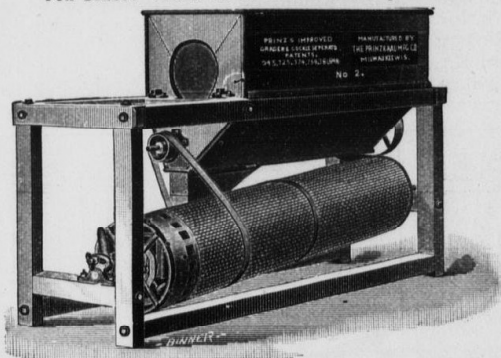
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And WHY?

BECAUSE correct principles were embodied in them and correctly applying these principles, using the best materials and high grade labor, enabling us to build the best machines, and by fair dealings have built up the largest works of its kind in the World, shipping them to every part of the Globe where wheat is grown, and our annual sales exceed those of all others, and each year showing an increase over the one previous, affords indubitable evidence that the principles upon which the Eureka is built and operates, are in the broadest possible sense correct.

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Ten Sizes. From 15 to 230 Bushels per hour.



Slow Motion. Little Power. Small Space.

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Minneapolis, Minn., March 4th, 1893.

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In answer to your inquiry regarding the Prinz Cockle Separator would say: We have had 14 of your No. 3 machines in use in Washburn Mill "A" for the past three years, and can fully recommend them as being the best all round cockle separators we have ever used.

Yours Very Truly,

JANES McDANIEL.

THE PRINZ COCKLE MACHINES

Are guaranteed to take out all Cockle, Garlic and similar seeds without wasting wheat.

ONLY MACHINE IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS AN INDENTED STEEL CYLINDER

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF REDUCED PRICES.

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* MILWAUKEE BAG COMPANY, *

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS. — MILWAUKEE, WIS.

and unites itself again as it passes out of the mould. About 100 pounds of dough is placed in the cylinder at a time, which is pressed out through the moulds by means of an accurately fitting plunger or piston. One thousand-pound pressure is used, the cylinder emptying itself in about 45 minutes. As the pipes of macaroni pass out of the mould they are cut off into 10-foot lengths, and are taken to the cutting table, where they are cut into small lengths, for drying. The macaroni is then placed on pasteboard and racked away for eight days to dry, in a temperature of about 80 degrees, when it is placed in boxes and is ready for the market. The company employs about 125 Italian hands, and turns out about 3,500,000 pounds yearly.

WISCONSIN WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

The following was issued by the Milwaukee Weather Bureau on June 13:

During the past week the meteorological conditions have been, in the highest degree, favorable to growing crops of all kinds. The heavy rain which fell over the south part

of the state on Saturday could have been beneficially received in the north part as well. The temperature has averaged about two degrees each day above the normal.

There has been no material change in the favorable conditions of the past several weeks. Rye is headed out in fair condition, and winter wheat is beginning to head with no damage to date. Corn, while a little late, has a good stand and cultivation is beginning in the extreme southern counties.

FLOUR TRADE DURING MAY.

The flour trade in the United States during May, while exhibiting a little improvement, was generally reported dull. In the aggregate, there was a moderate export trade at the larger milling points, and the domestic demand was fair. Millers as a rule were more inclined to sell, owing to the tighter money market, and where farmers were disposed to sell their wheat. In New England, trade was dull, with fair supplies. At New York, a little export trade developed, but at interior points in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland

Virginia and West Virginia, business was somewhat restricted and largely local. In Kentucky and Tennessee, trade was moderate in providing for small order.

In Ohio, business was only fair, and chiefly to supply domestic wants. In Missouri trade was somewhat limited, as was also the case in Kansas. Millers in Texas selling only small quantities. In Iowa and Nebraska, a fair jobbing trade prevailed. In Wisconsin, trade was moderate, while in the Northwest rather a good business was transacted on very small margins. Trade in Colorado and Utah light. Very little business reported on the Pacific Coast. Trade in Canada moderate. — *Chicago Trade Bulletin.*

THE approximate stocks of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada are reported by the *Chicago Trade Bulletin* as follows, for dates indicated:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
June 1, 1893	2,458,000	101,378,000
May 1, 1893	2,590,000	114,140,000
June 1, 1892	1,801,000	45,403,000

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of May, 1893, as compared with that of same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley	169,067	75,856	27,231	14,973
Corn	5,007,702	2,515,654	5,859,293	3,072,093
Oats	724,286	289,835	1,211,674	473,052
Rye	106,627	72,968	501,868	443,446
Wheat	8,538,031	6,684,809	10,127,124	9,642,414
Total	14,536,713	9,639,122	17,730,190	13,645,978

In addition to above, the following were exported during the month of May, 1893: Corn meal, 16,277 bbls., value \$44,040; Oatmeal, 520,631 lbs., value \$17,683; Wheat flour, 1,290,191 bbls. value \$5,714,497. The total valuation of breadstuffs exported during the month was \$15,415,342 against \$19,410,394 for same time in 1892. For the first five months of 1893 and 1892 the total valuation of exported breadstuffs was \$68,443,683 and \$116,486,830, respectively.

ORGANIZATION OF MILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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 1st Vice-President—A. C. LORING, Minneapolis, Minn.
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 Treasurer—S. H. SEAMANS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Secretary—FRANK BARRY, Milwaukee, Wis.

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STATE.

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	Secretary, L. R. Hurd, Milwaukee.

Associations.

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Seventeenth Annual Convention.

THE Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association was called to order at 11 A. M., June 7, in Club Room A, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, by Vice President C. B. Cole, who delivered the following address:

ACTING PRES. C. B. COLE'S ADDRESS.
 Gentlemen of this Convention: The past year has been one of unusual activity in the work of this Association and again emphasizes the necessity of such an organization.

The first matter in importance is the law of Congress, giving us a fair and common sense Bill of Lading on foreign shipments.

At the Buffalo convention, in 1888, a model export bill of lading was formulated by a joint committee, composed of foreign flour buyers, representatives of the transportation lines and millers. Earnest and persistent effort was made, for years, to secure the adoption of this by the carriers, but with little encouragement and no success. Certain lines were nearly persuaded to adopt the form, with certain assurance of large shipments thereunder, but from fear of the other lines, who stood firm for the use of the "uniform" export bill, they were deterred from adopting it.

At the last Annual Convention it was decided to attempt to secure National Legislation, compelling the steamship lines, carrying our flour, to give us a fair and equitable bill of lading. The National Transportation Association, of which organization of commercial bodies this Association is a member, had taken some action in this direction and it was suggested that this Association appoint a strong committee, to act in conjunction with the National Transportation Association; such a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, Chairman, Mr. C. J. Martin and Mr. Proctor Taylor.

You all know that, through the splendid work of Hon. M. D. Harter and the various committees, Congress passed the "Harter Bill", which will give us a bill of lading worthy of the present century. I trust your committee will make a formal report, at this meeting, more fully explaining their work, together with the new form that will be used in future.

Two years ago, to partially relieve us of the many disadvantages under which an export trade was done, the Tracing Bureau was organized. This Bureau has proven of invaluable assistance and has done splendid work, with no expense to the Association and, with the new bill of lading, should render an export business, in the future, much less harassing and, I believe, much more profitable.

The past year has been a fruitful one in patent litigation, as no less than a dozen suits have been brought against members of this Association, for alleged infringements of patents. The recent change in the patent laws, making the United States Court of Appeals the final court in patent litigation and that this Court cannot alter findings of fact by jury trials, has made it far more easy for holders of invalid, inoperative and "snide" patents, to enter the Courts with hope of success. The verdict of an ignorant and prejudiced jury, entirely incompetent to judge of the merits of a patent or the operation of a machine, now means a great deal, and the findings of fact by twelve men, no matter how absurd may be their view of the case, or how much swayed by sympathy or prejudice, now has a force which never before existed, as the bulwark of the Supreme Court is entirely removed. The owners of patents and their attorneys are alive to these conditions and we may expect the revival of many old claims which have long lain dormant, because justice was feared and the Millers' National Association was ready to enforce justice.

The late decision in the Detwiler case is, in a manner, startling and will require close attention of the Patent Committee, as, should the courts of final resort affirm the late decision, immense demands will be made on all modern mills.

The details of patent litigation, which has interested us, will be presented to you in the report of the Executive Committee.

The Association has done good work in the settlement of claims held by members against flour buyers; much more could and should have been done, had the claims been presented. This branch of the Association's work does not receive the attention of members it should. All must recognize the good that can be done and the valuable information that can be obtained from the reports of meetings of your Executive Committee.

The reports of the Secretary, as to membership of the Association, the Executive Committee, as to the year's work, and of the Treasurer,

as to our financial condition, will, I think, show you that the Association is not as moribund as some would have you believe but, on the contrary, is in excellent condition.

Your former officers have said so much, at each Annual Convention, regarding the apathy of the trade to general organization, that I do not feel that I can add anything to the subject. After its record of seventeen years has demonstrated its value, it does seem very short-sighted to refuse to join it and make it as much more useful as the additional members would, and especially inexcusable to withdraw from its membership after helping fight its old and memorable battles.

An amendment to the constitution will be presented for your consideration, which the past year has demonstrated would be of benefit to adopt.

The past year has also been an eventful one in the death of our worthy and beloved President, the late William Sanderson, whose untimely death occurred on February 9, 1893, while in the apparent full enjoyment of health and usefulness. In his death this Association has lost a member who was an ornament to the trade, a man of unflinching integrity, of sound judgement, whose numerous qualities of head and heart commended him to the respect and admiration of his associates. To me, his death was especially painful, as, in addition to the loss of a friend, it forced upon me duties which he was more capable of performing. Peace to his ashes, and to his bereaved family and mourning friends, I extend my deepest sympathy.

While the attendance at this convention is not as large as we have had at some of those in the past, I trust it will prove a profitable one. No elaborate programme has been prepared nor is there any junk attachment, but the World's Great Show is near, to instruct and amuse those who have the inclination and time to devote to it. Your fifty cents will gain you admission as well this week as it will on the 29th of this month, in spite of the malicious stupidity of the Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition.

On motion of Mr. A. R. James the chairman appointed Messrs. A. R. James, C. J. Martin and S. H. Seamans as a committee to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of the late President, Mr. William Sanderson.

The next order of business was the report of the Executive Committee. Mr. W. A. Coombs, Chairman, presented the following:

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7, 1893.

Owing to the lack of a constitutional quorum of the members of the Board of Directors at the time of the last annual convention of this Association, the usual election of an Executive Committee, as provided by Sec. 4, Art. III, of the Constitution, could not be had, and the members of that committee for the preceding year have held over until now, with two exceptions; Mr. W. B. Knickerbocker, representative of the State of Michigan, resigned at the first of the fiscal year, and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Coombs, of Coldwater, Mich., and, on Feb. 9, 1893, President William Sanderson's chair in the committee was made vacant by his death, Mr. Charles Manegold, Jr., of Milwaukee, having been appointed his successor by the Wisconsin State Association.

Your Executive Committee has met four times since the last annual convention of this Association, as follows: Sept. 21, 1892, Dec. 21, 1892, adjourned to Jan. 18, 1893, April 22,

1893, and May 6, 1893. All meetings having been held at Chicago, being attended by every member, with one exception; there was one absent from the meeting held January 18.

The committee has had considerable work during the year, and much of its action has been taken through correspondence. The details of subjects, which have engaged our attention, are briefly stated in the several circulars which the Secretary was instructed to issue, copies of which are attached hereto as a part of this report. As all members have had their circulars mailed to them, you are, doubtless, informed as to their contents, and, therefore, reading of the circulars will be omitted at this time.

There has been an unusual amount of patent litigation of late, which has attracted our serious attention. The Secretary's report will give the status of the several suits under patent claims, which now interest us. At the time of the last convention, defense was being provided for two of our members and, since that time, patent suits have been entered against fourteen others within this Association, all of which are being defended to the best possible advantage. There are several suits, based upon patent claims, entered against non-members of this Association which interest us and which we have been closely watching, as we shall, doubtless, hear from the claimants a little later, provided they meet with any success in their attacks upon outsiders.

The committee has made one settlement, during the year, for members of the Association—with the owners of the Brua patents. The terms of this agreement need not be published at this time, as we think it will be sufficient for us to say that it was, without any question of doubt, the most economical and satisfactory solution of the problem with which we were confronted, and, had settlement not been effected, the result would have been expensive and prolonged litigation.

Only three complaints have been filed by members of the Association with the Executive Committee this year. In one case we entered suit and finally secured confession of judgment, which was collected and handed to the claimant. The other two claims are now pending, with hope of adjustment in both. It seems a pity that our members do not employ this feature of the Association to a greater extent.

By the desire of members of the Millers' Tracing Bureau and agreeably to instructions given at the last national convention, the Executive Committee has conducted the affairs of that organization during the past year in a manner which seems to have met the satisfaction of its patrons. This service has been greatly improved by the employment of more efficient agents and representatives. The expense of conducting the bureau has, as a result, been increased, and the cash balance in the treasury is smaller than it was one year ago. The Secretary's report shows, however, that the bureau is in good condition and we desire, at this time, to bespeak better support and patronage from the exporting members of the Millers' National Association for this very worthy enterprise. If you do not stand by and help push measures which are started for your benefit, you should not complain and growl regarding abuses which you suffer.

In conclusion, I will say, your Executive Committee has earnestly striven to do its duty. We have guarded the interests of all members of this Association to the very best of our capabilities. In the death of William Sanderson we lost a strong right arm, and his absence

has been keenly felt by every member of the committee.

On motion the report was accepted and filed.

The next order of business was the report of the Secretary.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

In presenting my fourth annual report as your Secretary, I am pleased to state that the Millers' National Association has enjoyed a prosperous period during the past year, and is now in excellent condition.

There seems to have been a great deal of interest evinced by millers lately in the subject of organization, and several strong sectional associations have been formed. While these associations have, perhaps, had a tendency to weaken millers' state organizations, they have had no perceptible effect upon the National, unless, possibly, to strengthen it, all seeming to realize that, in affairs of equal interest to all sections of the country, a national organization, which should keep its hands off of local or sectional matters, was desirable, if not a necessity.

There has been but little change in the membership roster of this association since the last annual convention. The gain in members has been fifteen firms with an aggregate daily capacity of 2,000 barrels. The membership is located in twenty-one states and has a daily output of about 150,000 barrels of flour. The division as to class of wheat used is about as follows: In number of firms, winter wheat, 59 per cent, spring wheat, 41 per cent; and in daily capacity, winter wheat, 37 per cent, and spring, 63 per cent.

In compliance with the requirements of Art. III of the constitution, I have to report that on Jan. 15, 1893, sight drafts were made upon all members of this Association for their annual dues. At the last convention, the constitution was amended so as to give to the Executive Committee the power to fix the basis of the annual dues according to the needs of the treasury, the assessment not to exceed \$5.00 per unit of capacity. Taking advantage of this provision, and in view of the healthy condition of the treasury on Jan. 1, 1893, I was instructed to draw for dues on the basis of \$3.00 per unit, instead of \$5.00, as heretofore. The drafts were promptly deposited for collection, notice being previously served upon each member.

Fifteen of these members permitted these drafts to come back without explanation, and all have had due notice served upon them, 30 days ago, of the action contemplated at this meeting. These names are reported for your action at this time. A number of the firms which were suspended last year for non-payment of dues subsequently joined the Association again, claiming to have overlooked the payment of the drafts made upon them.

The Treasurer's report shows an excellent condition of affairs with his department, the cash balance now being \$5,430.67 in spite of the heavy drain that has been caused by the numerous attorneys bills for fees and expenses which we have been called upon to pay during the past year.

INSTRUCTIONS OF LAST MEETING.

At the last annual convention, by motion of Mr. F. L. Greenleaf, of Minneapolis, I was instructed to communicate with the spring wheat millers regarding the price list for difference between barrels and sacks and obtain their signatures, or far as possible, to an agreement for uniform charges. Accordingly on May 27, 1892, the following circular was issued to all spring wheat members and many of the prominent millers of this class who were

not members of the Association, about 300 circulars being used:

"MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27, 1892. To Spring Wheat Millers:—

At the Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association, held at Chicago, May 24, 1892, the matter of the agreement entered into March 1, 1889, by seventy-one spring wheat millers, to prevent injurious competition by selling sack flour at a loss, was brought up for discussion, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with spring wheat millers (members of this Association) presenting to them a circular, stating the agreement which has been heretofore in force, asking them to renew their pledge, and inviting those who have not heretofore indorsed the measure to do so. If you feel inclined to affix your signature to this agreement, and thus lend your aid in the effort that is being made to regulate the matter, please return the enclosed blank to me at an early date, in order that I may report your name as added to the list of signers.

The agreement signed in 1889 has saved millers many thousands of dollars and a renewal of the same will doubtless prove of great benefit.

* * * * *

We, the undersigned, agree that on and after June 1, 1892, we will make the following differences in our prices between barrels, half-barrels and sacks, and will not deviate from the same under any circumstances. We also agree to make sales of flour, unless otherwise specified at time of sale, based on lake and rail rates during navigation and on cheapest route after close. If shipment is changed to specified route at request of buyer, to allow only the lowest rate, and if order is part sacks and barrels, necessitating shipping all rail, to allow only the lowest rate of freight. If sacks are re-sacked in jute sacks, to charge, in all cases, 10 cents per barrel extra. If buyers request shipments of sacks, lake and rail, without covering, the buyer must take all risks of damage to sacks and light weights of flour caused by such damage.

BETWEEN

Barrel and 140 pound jute sacks, not exceeding 20 cents less per barrel.

Barrels and 98 pound cotton or jute sacks, not exceeding 20 cents less per barrel.

Barrels and 49 pound cotton or jute sacks, not exceeding 10 cents per barrel.

Barrels and 49 pound paper sacks, not exceeding 20 cents per barrel. Barrels and 24½ pound cotton sacks, not less than barrel prices.

Half-barrels, 30 cents per barrel additional.

When packages are furnished by buyers, price to be 30 cents less than barrel prices.

Sacks repacked in jute envelopes, 10 cents over barrel prices as above.

This circular resulted in responses from only about two dozen mills, and subsequently, the L. C. Porter Milling Co. of Winona, who had started the movement, and at whose suggestion it was taken up at the last convention, sent to me sixteen additional names which they had, in the first place, secured as endorsers of the measure, to be added to our list, at the same time, requesting me to take entire charge of the movement. A second circular was then issued, under date of Sept. 29th, 1892, reading as follows: [This circular refers to the one of May 27, and gives a list of the signatures obtained to the agreement thereto attached, including those furnished by the L. C. Porter Milling Co. referred to above, and concludes as follows:—ED.]

"Kindly inform me, at your earliest convenience, what your wishes are and, provided a reasonably

large majority state a desire to stand by the agreement, the list of names will be published and each will be supplied with printed slips, containing the rules and names of endorsers, for sending to the trade."

About 300 of these were sent out, accompanied by copies of the circular of May 27th, 1892, which resulted in securing about 16 more signers to the agreement. In order to put the rule into force and give due notice to all endorsers, on Nov. 25th, 1892, I issued a third circular reading as follows:

"MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25, 1892. GENTLEMEN:

As a result of the circulars, soliciting a renewal of the agreement entered into by Spring Wheat Millers March 1st, 1889, to prevent injurious competition by selling sacked flour at a loss, issued by the L. C. Porter Milling Co. of Winona, Minn., May 19th, and by this Association May 27th and September 29th, 1892, the firms named below have endorsed and agreed to abide by the following rule:

(Here follows a copy of the circular issued May 27, 1892.)

E. W. B. Snider, Sanborn, Ia.; M. B. Sheffield, Fairbault, Minn.; Andrew Friend, Garden City, Minn.; W. W. Cargill & Bro., Hokah, Minn.; Riverside Milling Co., Little Falls, Minn.; R. D. Hubbard, Mankato, Minn.; D. R. Barber & Son, H. A. Brown & Co., Crocker, Minn.; J. C. Holly Flouring Mills, Pillsbury-Washburn F. M. Co., Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Empire Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.; Tennant Bros., Northfield, Minn.; Hastings, Diment & Co., Owatonna, Minn.; Conkey Bros., Preston, Minn.; Sleepy Eye Milling Co., Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Florence Mill Co., Stillwater, Minn.; F. Arnold, St. Cloud, Minn.; Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., Wausau, Minn.; D. H. Harris, Benet, Neb.; E. J. Newman, Akron, N. Y.; Banner Milling Co., Central Milling Co., Harvey & Henry, Schoelkopf & Mathews, Urban & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Cataract Milling Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Albert Bennett, Chase, Armstrong & Shaw, J. G. Davis & Co., Ferguson & Lewis, Gerling Bros., Jas. Gorslin, J. A. Hinds & Co., Mosely & Motley Milling Co., W. S. McMillan, Macauley, Fien & Co., Smith & Sherman, Jas. Wilson & Co., Whitney & Wilson, Young & Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.; Jacob Amos, Syracuse, N. Y.; McDonald & Son, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Mandan Roller Mill Co., Mandan, N. D.; McPherson & Fuller, Minto, N. D.; Honey Bros., Park River, N. D.; C. Burkhardt, Burkhardt, Wis.; Daisy Roller Mill Co., Faust Kraus & Co., J. B. A. Ross & Son, E. Manegold & Son, E. Sanderson Milling Co., B. Stern & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.; Globe Milling Co., Watertown, Wis.; Voak Bros., Wilmet, Wis.

A supply of printed circulars containing the above agreement and list of endorsers will be furnished upon application, if filed by December 1st, prox.

At the same time I had a supply of printed copies of the agreement over the names of the endorsers made and have furnished them when called for. I have conducted considerable correspondence with spring wheat millers in an effort to secure additional names to this agreement, but it is not received with favor by many, more, I think on account of their desire to be perfectly free to conduct the details of their business without being restricted by agreements or promises of any kind than for any other reason. Measures of this nature can be handled better through small or sectional association than by the National organization.

By motion of Mr. Greenleaf, of Minneapolis, at the last convention I was instructed to tender the thanks of this Association to the President of the World's Columbian Exposition for the courteous invitation which was then extended to visit the grounds; also to Messrs. E. P. Wilson and John G. Thomas for the able papers read. I have to report that these duties were promptly performed by letter. At the suggestion of Mr. Barnett, of Ohio, seconded by Mr. Kreider, of Illinois, at the last meeting, a resolution was introduced and adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the matter of discrimination on the part of the French government against flour imported from the United States and bring the same

to the attention of the Secretary of State of the United States at the earliest moment possible. Messrs. Kreider, of Illinois, Sparks of Illinois, and Barnett, of Ohio, were named as members of this committee. I at once proffered my services to the committee, but have not received any instructions or advice as to what has been done by the members. I presume they will report at this meeting.

By motion of Mr. Loring, a special committee on export bill of lading, composed of Messrs. Pillsbury and Martin, of Minneapolis, and Taylor, of Illinois, was appointed at the last convention. I presume that the committee will report the excellent result of its labors at this convention.

TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

At each of the past four annual conventions of this Association reports have been made showing a determined and persistent effort to secure a fairer and better export bill of lading. We have reason now to congratulate ourselves that these efforts have been made, as a remedy for the abuses suffered in the past is plainly in sight. The Harter bill, which was passed in the last National Congress and in which our committee on export bill of lading was interested, provides that it shall not be lawful for any common carrier transporting merchandise from and between ports of the United States and foreign ports to insert in any bill of lading any clause or agreement whereby it shall be relieved from liability for loss or damage arising from negligence, fault or failure in proper loading, stowage, custody, care in transit or proper delivery of the property committed to its charge, nor to limit its liability to less than a full indemnity to the legal claimants for any loss or damage, nor to insert any covenant or agreement whereby the obligation to properly equip, man, provision and outfit the vessel and make it seaworthy and capable of performing her voyage, to stow the cargo and care for and properly deliver same shall in any wise be lessened, weakened or avoided. The law provides that such carriers must issue to shippers a bill of lading which shall be evidence of the responsibility for service as provided above, and in the event of failure to comply with this law the penalty is that the ship shall be denied clearance from the ports of the United States. This measure becoming law, clearly settles our troubles so far as the transatlantic service is concerned, and here has been the "sticking point" of our efforts, heretofore, to secure a reasonable shipping document for export flour. There need be no difficulty in obtaining fair play and reasonable service on the part of American railroads, which transport this flour from the point of shipment to the seaboard. We have laws governing the conduct of our common carriers which may be invoked to compel proper service, if it is not supplied, and our railways cannot longer fall back on the claim that the transatlantic companies are responsible for obnoxious clauses in the through export bill of lading which they tender us. We now have an opportunity to straighten these matters up and obtain an export bill of lading to which there can be no reasonable objection if millers will stand together and act in unison in the matter. It may be necessary for us to establish many points through the courts, but with the law on our side and a firm stand for rights provided by the law, a fair and equitable export bill of lading may be had.

So far as the domestic bill of lading is concerned, the National Transportation Association, with

which we are connected, is closely watching that, and if the railroads should make any further attempt to put into force a uniform bill, so obnoxious to the shipping public as the one which was promulgated two years ago, it will be promptly "knocked out" again. The National Transportation Association is now at work upon the subject of uniform classification car service, rules, etc., and I think the time will come before long when the courts will recognize the equity of binding the railroads to promptness in service in the same manner that they compel promptness on the part of the shipper and receiver through demurrage rules and charges.

At the last annual convention of this Association, by motion of Mr. Taylor, of Quincy, Ill., the Executive Committee was instructed to continue to conduct the affairs of the Millers' Tracing Bureau, provided that no expense for the maintenance of that sub-organization should be charged to the treasury of the Millers' National Association. I will, therefore, embody in this report a statement of the result of the year's record of the bureau.

MILLERS' TRACING BUREAU.

The past year has been one of fair sailing and excellent results with this organization. During this period we have had but little trouble in obtaining the desired information from all transportation lines, and our requests for prompt forwarding have been received with courtesy and ready responses. The transportation people seem to have finally come to the conclusion that the Bureau is not hostile to them, but is rather their friend and has no desire to interfere with the conduct of their business or trample upon their prerogatives. There is one direction in which the transportation companies seem to have just cause for complaint against exporting millers: they feel that when their employees take the time to furnish us with tracing information *once*, it ought to satisfy us and be sufficient, but they are obliged to search for and make three separate reports in most instances, for our members—first for the Millers' Tracing Bureau, then a second time for the contracting freight agents, who secure the shipment and issue the bill of lading, and who are required by the shipper to report a tracing, (I presume this is considered a convenient check upon the Bureau's report) and a third time for the insurance people. The last report is really the most burdensome as the Transportation people are usually asked to mail International Postal Card notices of sailing to the Foreign consignee. I have tried to overcome this difficulty, for it is a handicap to the Bureau, and a source of much annoyance and unnecessary labor to the Transportation people, but in every case where I have asked if the one tracing report given the Bureau could not be made to serve all purposes, I have met with refusal to have it so accepted. During the past year the Export business of most of our members has been rather light as compared with the previous year, still the Bureau has traced, since our last Annual Convention, as follows:

	Sacks.
May 1892	90,790
June 1892	121,550
July 1892	103,244
Aug. 1892	136,918
Sept. 1892	156,984
Oct. 1892	185,680
Nov. 1892	172,230
Dec. 1892	58,718
Jan. 1893	74,253
Feb. 1893	64,400
Mch. 1893	67,425
Apr. 1893	76,800
Total	1,308,992

as compared with 970,831 sacks for the period from July 1891 to May

1892 reported at the last convention. The total receipts of the Bureau, for fees for service from May 1st, 1892 to May 1st, 1893 aggregate \$2,013.95. The disbursements were as follows:

Salaries and Commissions	\$156.53
Postage and Telegrams	107.41
Stationary and Supplies	68.30
Miscellaneous Expenses	36.98
Traveling Expenses	333.50
Total	\$592.72

The disbursements, therefore, exceed the receipts \$78.77.

The cash balance reported in the treasury of the bureau May 1, 1892, was \$117.58, in addition to the \$325.50 paid into the guarantee fund and remaining intact, making a total of \$443.08. This balance has been reduced during the year by the excess of expenditures above receipts, referred to above. The cause of the increased expense of operation is attributable to the policy which has been adopted of employing our New York agent upon a salary and taking his entire time for our business, instead of paying him upon a commission basis and permitting him to engage in other business. While this has cost us considerably more than heretofore, it has effected such improvement in the service that it has certainly been profitable. Our agents could just as well do four times the work that they do if millers would join the organization and give us their tracing. If enough would patronize the Bureau to enable us to have salaried men at all ports, the improvement in service would be very great. Taking all in all, the Bureau has done nobly and has worked all the benefit for its few members that could reasonably be expected or hoped for.

COMPLAINTS AND CLAIMS.

At the last convention, report was made of a claim which had been placed in the hands of the Association by B. Stern & Son, of Milwaukee, against Wm. A. Greene, of Providence, R. I., arising from cancellation of an order. Suit was entered against Mr. Greene and he confessed judgment and settled for an amount satisfactory to the claimant. But two other claims have been filed by our members during the year: one by the Alton Roller Milling Co., of Alton, Ill., on March 1, 1893, against Louis Redd, of Columbus, Ga., and the other by the L. C. Porter Milling Co., of Winona, Minn., on April 26, 1893, against Eph. Hewitt, of Chicago. Both of these claims are now under way with good prospects of an early adjustment. I have received a number of letters from members relative to claims, of late, and it seems as if more interest was felt in this part of our work than heretofore.

PATENT MATTERS.

The Association has had ample opportunity this year to demonstrate its usefulness as a protector for members from patent litigation. I will briefly report the status of patent litigation now in hand:

1. At the last annual convention, report was made relative to the suit entered by Wm. E. Lee, of Minnesota, against C. A. Pillsbury & Co., claiming infringement of his patent No. 155,874, issued Oct. 12, 1874, upon cockle separating machinery, arising from the use of machines for this purpose, manufactured by the Cockle Separating Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee. You were advised that this suit resulted in a verdict by a jury, at its first trial, in favor of the plaintiff, and upon re-trial suffered similar result, the verdict being for \$1,600 damages. The Cockle Separator Mfg. Co. made positive promise to us that they would defend their machines and that this suit would be appealed to the highest court. We were assured that they had instructed their attorney to appeal to the United States Court of Appeals and had no fear of the final result until it was

learned about Sept. 1, 1892, that the case had been dropped by this company, the reason being given that as their patents had expired, and during the life of same they had defended their machines, they felt it was all that could be reasonably asked or expected of them. Arrangements had, therefore, to be promptly made to have the appeal taken by C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and the defense was placed in charge of able attorneys, who gave strong assurance that they will be able to defeat Mr. Lee's claims. Under this same patent, suits were entered by Mr. Lee, on or about Feb. 15th, 1893, against the following firms, members of this association: Galaxy Mill Co., Petit, Christian & Co., Columbia Mill Co., N. W. Consolidated Mill Co., Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co., Crocker, Fiske & Co., Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes Co., Humboldt Mill Co., D. R. Barber & Son, Stamwitz & Schoeber, and Christian Bros. Mill Co., all of Minneapolis. The defense of all these suits have been placed in charge of the same attorneys who are conducting the appeal for C. A. Pillsbury & Co. At the request of the attorney having the interest of members of this association in charge, on March 10th, 1893, I issued a special circular calling for a report from all members as to the number of cockle machines which had been in use in their mills, since they had been in business. These reports were obtained and are on file, so that we are able to tell with reasonable accuracy, to what extent we shall be interested in the event of Mr. Lee sustaining his claims. We are threatened that many other similar suits will be entered in the near future.

2. Relative to the claims of J. H. Russell, based upon alleged territorial rights under the Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifier patents, at the last convention, report was made in regard to his suit against J. O. Kendall & Co. of Hartford, Wis., answer to which had been filed. This case has since rested peacefully, not having been called up for argument and decision. There is no prospect that it will go any further.

In June 1892 Mr. Russell came to the front afresh. He had placed his interests in the hands of another firm of attorneys at Washington, D. C., and a new suit was entered against J. B. A. Kern & Sons, of Milwaukee, with great flourish of trumpets and loud talk. This bill of complaint was based upon grounds radically different from that in the Kendall suit, requiring entirely different defense, however it was promptly met and after the usual delays, just before it was ready for hearing, an amended bill was filed, again changing the complexion of affairs and requiring a new course for the defense. Finally, on April 29th, 1893, a hearing of the Kern suit was had before Judge Seaman of the U. S. District Court, at Milwaukee, and demurrer was filed for the defense, ruling upon which may be expected sometime during the present month. It is confidently believed that this demurrer will be sustained, but in the event of its being overruled answer to the bill will at once be filed and there seems to be no possibility of Mr. Russell's ultimate victory.

3. Report was made to you, last year, of threatened litigation under patents controlled by Geo. H. Benjamin, a patent expert of New York, and granted to Andreas Mechwart, of Buda Pesth, Hungary. I believe no suits have yet been entered in this country to substantiate these claims, beyond the test case referred to against the John T. Noye Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.

4. In my last report, you were advised that suit in equity had

been entered, at the October 1888 session of the U. S. Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by John S. Detwiler, against Jos. Bosler, of Ogontz, Pa., for alleged infringement of his gradual reduction process patent No. 188,783, issued March 27th, 1877. Mr. Bosler not being a member of the National Association when this suit was entered, but being a member of the Penn. State Association, the case was turned over to the latter organization, and a seemingly strong defense was made.

Nevertheless, Judge Dallas, of this court, rendered a decision, on May 9, 1893, finding for the plaintiff. This decision is surprising in all of its details to any one familiar with the merits of the case or state of the art of milling at the time this patent was granted. I cannot say, at this time, what the result of this litigation may prove. The National Association has not, up to this time, had an opportunity to take an active part, as no new suits have been entered against our members. The present outlook, in view of Judge Dallas' decision, is rather serious. Representatives of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association have promised to be present at this convention, so as to inform us fully as to this suit.

5. Reference was made at the last convention of threatened patent litigation under claims of the Stillwell & Bierce Mfg. Co. against the Hoppes Mfg. Co., and upon dust collectors, but as no suits have since been entered I will not take time to refer to these matters at this time.

6. Threats have, for many years, been made by the holders of the Brua Gradual reduction patents. These threats culminated during the past year in strong action upon the part of Messrs. Keiper Bros., of Lancaster, Penn., present owners of the patent issued to S. M. Brua, Nov. 12, 1878, No. 209,795. About a dozen suits were entered against millers in Pennsylvania, but it was not until Jan. 27, 1893, that this Association became directly interested in this litigation. Upon that date suit was entered against Levan & Sons, of Lancaster, Pa., members in good standing. Immediate steps were taken to defend this suit. A little later overtures were made for a settlement for all members of this organization, and, on Feb. 14, 1893, a meeting was held at Chicago between Jerome Carty, of Philadelphia, attorney for the Messrs. Keiper Bros., owners of the patent, and Mr. Cole, acting President and the Secretary of this Association, which meeting resulted in securing a release and license for all members of the Millers' National Association under the Brua claims. Advice of this settlement was promptly given all members by circular, dated Feb. 16, 1893.

7. There is threatened trouble arising from the use of the so-called "Plansifter" machines, but the disposition of the patentees seems to be to fight the merits of their claims out between themselves, and no millers have yet been sued. This matter is referred to in my circular of Sept. 29, 1892.

I believe this completes the list of patent matters in which we have been actively interested during the year. Numerous suits have been entered under the claims mentioned against millers who are not members of this Association, and they have been put to an individual expense which would have paid for their membership in the National Association for life; still some of them, though well aware of the fact that our members have thus far been held harmless and saved the trouble and annoyance of looking after their own defense, cannot seem to appreciate the practical value of insurance from patent dif-

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B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,

PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,

HOME OFFICE:

.....

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

115 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

faculties that is carried with membership in this organization.

I have received under date of May 2nd, 1893 a proposition from Mr. C. B. Cole, for amendment to our constitution, as follows: First, amend Sec. 2, Art. III by striking out the figures "25" in the second line, and inserting in lieu thereof "10". Second, amend Sec. 4, Art. III, by striking out the word "seven" in the last sentence and substituting therefor "A majority of". This notice was served thirty days prior to the Convention as prescribed by law, and the adoption of the amendments will be moved later at this convention.

By special circular issued on Feb. 10th, 1893, I announced to all the members of this Association the sudden death of our President Wm. Sanderson, and by a subsequent circular stating that under the constitution Mr. C. B. Cole, of Chester, Ill., became acting president for the balance of the fiscal year.

In closing this report I desire to call attention to the fact that the Milling papers generally, have during the past year given to the Association encouragement and loyal support to an extent warranting our gratitude—all notices and special circulars have been printed in full, and the work of the association has been placed fairly before the milling public.

Respectfully Submitted,

On motion of Mr. W. Latimer Small, the report as read was received and filed.

The next order of business was the report of the Treasurer.

The Secretary stated that the Treasurer would not be in attendance until the afternoon, on account of being delayed, and suggested that the reading of the report be deferred until the arrival of Mr. S. H. Seamans.

No objection being offered it was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. C. J. Martin the reading of the minutes of the last Convention was dispensed with,

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The first in order was the Committee on Trade with France. No member of the Committee being present, no report was rendered.

The next in order was the Committee on Export Bill of Lading. Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, Chairman. Mr. Pillsbury not being present, Mr. C. J. Martin, a member of the committee,

made the following verbal report:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury expected to be present and make what, I presume, would have been a very interesting report. He was suddenly called home on business and is not able to be here. I have no special report prepared and can only state, in a conversational way, what was done. Shortly after the committee was appointed, it met in Chicago, all the members having been present at that meeting. We then and there had an informal discussion upon the subject, considering what was best to be done, and it was then thought that perhaps we could meet the representatives of the different Steamship Companies and come to some agreement, but we found that this matter had already been taken up by the Executive Committee, sometime previously, and that there was no prospect of coming to any agreement with any of those gentlemen. The result was, we concluded the only thing to do was to secure some Congressional action. Mr. Pillsbury was then on his way to Washington and the matter was left in his hands, to employ whatever legal assistance was necessary, in order to protect our rights as exporters. On reaching Washington, it was found we had been anticipated in our intentions by Mr. Harter, who had, already, introduced a bill, which was then pending before the House of Representatives. Mr. Pillsbury had a conference with Mr. Harter and with Mr. John Lynn, a congressman from Minnesota, and with others, interested in the matter, and the result was, Mr. Harter's bill was changed in some particulars and, as you well know, that bill passed through the House of Representatives by the energetic efforts of Mr. Harter, himself, assisted by Mr. Lynn, and was then presented to the Senate for ratification. It seems that some of its provisions aroused the antagonism of the Steamship Companies and there was considerable opposition developed when the bill came before the Committee on Commerce, in the Senate. Along in January, I think about the 25th Mr. Pillsbury received a notice from the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in the Senate, that a hearing would be had, relative to the bill, and asked us to be present. Mr. Pillsbury and myself went to Washington; Mr. Taylor was unable to go. In addition to Mr. Pillsbury and myself, three other gentlemen went along: the President of our Exchange, Mr. Campbell, of Crocker, Fiske & Co., and Mr. Sammis, of the Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co. I think that was all. When we got there, we found present representatives of the Atlantic steamship lines and of the Coast lines, and one or

two representatives of insurance companies. The steamship companies had secured the services of Mr. Henry Miller, of Philadelphia, to oppose the bill. On the day of the meeting of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Harter appeared and explained the necessity of the bill and its provisions, before the Senate committee. The attorney of the steamship companies started out to make his objections, and many of them were very technical and not at all intelligible to the ordinary man of business, and, very evidently, to the disgust of the committee. After some sparring, backward and forward, Senator Cullom suggested that the committee adjourn and that the parties in interest, on both sides, hold a meeting, in the interim, and see if they could agree upon something among each other. That, I think, was a very fortunate suggestion. The two sides had a meeting, during the evening, at which were present the attorney for the steamship companies and Mr. Lynn as the attorney for our committee. They were also very much assisted by the agent of the Anchor Steamship Line, a gentleman very fair and broad-minded, who seemed anxious to meet us, at least, half way. The result of that meeting was satisfactory, I think, to both sides—reasonably so—and the bill as then amended was submitted to Mr. Harter, the next morning, and he accepted the amendment, and it was laid before the Committee on Commerce, and they, unanimously recommended that it be reported favorably. As a result the bill, as then amended, passed and is to go into effect on the first day of July. While we did not get all that we hoped to get under the provisions of this bill, it seems to me a very fair bill and gives us great relief, if the railway and steamship companies meet it in the spirit in which they promised. So far as correspondence with the steamship companies is concerned, the committee has had no correspondence as yet, waiting until the arrival of the time when the bill goes into operation and to see what position the steamship companies would take. Some weeks ago, we had an intimation from the Atlantic Transport Company that there was a course laid out which, it was thought, would be eminently satisfactory to the exporters. Mr. Brown, the manager of the Atlantic Transport Line, was in Minneapolis some two months ago, and, at that time, he gave no information of what he would do. We, however, found him to be a progressive and energetic business man and one whom, I think, is fully alive to the importance of the export trade. I have a letter here from Mr. Pillsbury, who received a letter from Mr. Brown, a copy of which he incorporates in his letter to me. I will read the letter for the benefit of the convention:

CHICAGO, June 5, 1893.

Mr. C. J. Martin, Grand Pacific Hotel.
MY DEAR MARTIN:—I intended to wait over and attend the Millers' Convention, but important business matters make it necessary for me to go to Minneapolis.

I have received the following letter from the general manager of the Baltimore Storage & Lighterage Company which will be of interest to the millers and you are authorized to give the substance of it to the Millers' Association. In the letter, Mr. Brown writes me as follows:

"I may state that you are authorized to tell the flour trade that the Atlantic Transport Line, owned by and running from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, will adopt the Harter bill, in its entirety, in its bills of lading. Furthermore, they will be willing to issue an ocean rate, covering freight only, at the same time giving the shippers the option of accepting and combining ocean and insurance rates, covering all risks. We think the Harter bill is fair to all parties and intend to give it our support. We do not wish to cut out or in any way hurt the insurance people of the West, but merely take that stand to show that we support the Harter bill so far that we are willing to take insurance risk at a moderate premium over the ocean rate. As soon as we get our local bills of lading printed, we will send you copies of the same. Shipments on through bills of lading will, of course, be covered by the Harter bill, as expressed in our local documents."

I think the Baltimore Storage & Lighterage Company is entitled to a good deal of credit in being the pioneer in this movement and are entitled to all the support that the millers can consistently give them. Yours truly,

Dictated. CHARLES A. PILLSBURY.

This is certainly all that one could ask. I think I can say, for the Minneapolis millers, that they will be glad indeed to give this line the preference of their business, because of the prompt acceptance, on their part, of the terms of the Harter bill and because of their desire to help us out in every possible way.

The Chairman: That is the line that helped you, before the Committee on Commerce in the Senate?

Mr. Martin: Yes, sir. They seem to be the most willing to meet us half way, which some of the other lines—the Furness and Johnson Lines—did not do; they gave us some trouble.

The Chairman: I see that Mr. D. W. Sparks, of Alton, is here. At the last Convention, his brother was a member of the Committee on Trade with France; perhaps Mr. Sparks can inform us what was done. Do you know, Mr. Sparks, whether that committee has taken any action?

Mr. Sparks: No, sir; I do not. I do not think, however, they have done anything. If so, nothing has been said to me about it. It seems to me that they did have some correspondence, four, five or six months ago, possibly later than that. I do not think it amounted to anything. You are all pretty well posted in regard to the matter of exporting to France; that the duties on wheat is so much larger than on flour, that it simply cuts us off from doing anything in France. Whether the Committee has taken any steps, I do not know. I should reverse my assertion as to the duty as to wheat and flour.

CHAS. D. COX, Manager.

MAXIMUM LINES, - - - \$170,000.00.

C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.




Western
The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
 TOTAL CASH ASSETS, \$1,511,192.21.
 NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, \$861,376.55.

The American Lloyds, New York.
 45 Underwriters, collectively representing \$25,000,000.00.
 Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

FIRE INSURANCE
 AT
MINIMUM RATES
 ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, \$235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, \$214,308.63.

The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.

SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street,

CHICAGO.

On motion of Mr. A. R. James, the verbal report made by Mr. Martin, as one of the committee on Export Bill of Lading, was received and the committee was granted further time.

The Chairman: We come now to Miscellaneous Business. Under that head, I deem it proper, in view of the presence of Col. Murphy, who has been the apostle of corn goods to Europe, and if it is agreeable to the Convention, we will hear what Col. Murphy has to report on the subject.

COL. MURPHY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Convention:—I was asked to attend this Convention while at Washington. I came here, presuming, of course, there would be more millers here than corn men. I presume you have heard of the reduction of duty on flour and, I have no doubt, our own millers will take advantage of the fact.

I received a letter from Washington, dated June 2nd instant, from an editor of an Agricultural paper in Berlin, who was in Washington a short time ago, and he writes: (The Col. read extracts from the letter and continued.) This refers to a very important exhibit of cereals to be made in Germany next August, I think, and should take it to be a matter of great interest to the millers of this country. It is expected to bring together the bakers of Germany and all Continental Europe. At the same time, Associations of Bakers from Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Australia are to meet there, and, I think, it would be a most excellent opportunity to exhibit American cereals.

I attended the Millers' Convention held in Paris a few years ago, and I found that we were the only country in the world that was not represented there. The centers of wheat from almost every part of the world, exhibited samples and a few houses from this country sent a few samples. The President of the British and Irish Association got up and spoke very bitterly against the use of American flour; he advocated that the people should furnish means to extend the railroad system in India, in order to get the wheat from there; he said that the Americans, when they sent their flour over, wanted their gold, and the Americans would not take their manufactured goods in return, as they should, and he spoke very bitterly and forcibly against American flour and in favor of using other wheat. Others got up and said that our American wheat

was better and all that sort of thing. In view of all this, I think it would be of interest and value for the millers to have had somebody represented there.

In reference to corn goods. There is a considerable section in Germany, and at two or three points in that country very exhaustive tests of corn goods were made and, in fact, the bread that was made was sent around to all the public institutions. There were tests made of part corn and part flour and there was no taste of corn; the tests were very satisfactory. There were other tests made and the last thing I did was to call on the commissioners, and they promised the report to be out in three weeks; it was very much in favor of the cereal. I spent a week in Scandinavia. There is no duty on flour from America; it is received there with a great deal of favor, because they use the cereals for feeding to the cattle, as it is better for producing butter. It appears that there is no better market for our cereals than in Scandinavia.

The Chairman: Under the head of Miscellaneous Business I deem it proper to take up the amendments proposed to be made to the constitution of this Association. If the Association is ready we will take them up at this time.

The Secretary read the proposed amendments, as follows:
CHESTER, ILL., MAY 2, 1893.

Mr. Frank Barry, Secretary Millers' National Assn., Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In view of the situation, I deem it proper to give notice that at the next annual meeting I will offer the following amendments to the Constitution of the National Association, viz:

First—Amend Sec. 2 Art. III. by striking out the figures "25," in the second line, and inserting, in lieu thereof, "10."

Second—Amend Sec. 4 Art. III, by striking out the word "seven," in the last sentence, and substitute therefor, "a majority of the" and move their adoption.

Yours truly,

C. B. COLE.

After some discussion and explanations relative to the latter amendment, both amendments were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. A. R. James a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. A. R. James, C. J. Martin and A. Latimer Small, was appointed by the Chairman, to nominate a list of officers to be elected,

for the ensuing year, and to report at the afternoon session.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Acting President C. B. Cole called the meeting to order at 2:30 P. M. Immediately thereupon the chair called for the report of the Treasurer, Mr. S. H. Seamans.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand, last report	\$7,389 11
Received fees from new members	175 00
Received for annual dues	3,012 50
Total	10,576 11
Disbursements upon warrants of the Secretary, countersigned by the President, are as follows:	
Officers' expenses	\$162 75
Secretary's expenses	408 35
Secretary's salary (13 months)	2,610 00
Sundry expenses, last convention	32 55
Express charges	120 00
Expense for claim collection	25 00
Telegrams	16 47
Postage	66 02
Printing and stationery	46 15
National Transportation Ass'n. Expenses, aiding passage of "Har-ter Bill"	45 10
Legal expenses—Lee vs. Pillsbury et al.	773 95
Legal expenses—Russell vs. J. O. Kendall & Co.	50 15
Legal expenses—Russell vs. Kern & Son	703 30
Balance on hand June 6, 1893	5,430 67
Total	\$10,576 11

On motion of Mr. John Howett, the report of the Treasurer was received and filed.

On motion of Mr. A. R. James, the names of members who had failed to remit for their dues, as reported by the Secretary, were stricken from the list of membership of the Association.

Mr. Martin: How can a member be reinstated?

The Secretary: The Constitution provides no means for reinstatement; they can join the Association, if they wish, at any time again.

The Chairman: The same as any one who has never been a member of the Association, but come in by paying initiation fees.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions as to the death of the late president, being called for, Mr. A. R. James, chairman of said committee, offered the following, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following: Assembled in Convention, one year ago, were many who, today, are with us, and yet, not all are

present. A noble soul has gone out from among us. A sturdy form has been stricken down. A familiar voice is forever silenced. Our President, William Sanderson, is dead. One year ago, in the very prime of life and usefulness, unanimously called to the highest office in the gift of this Association, he served but half his term, when the dread messenger came—suddenly and unannounced—and summoned him to the other shore. Kind and gentle in manners, generous to a fault and honorable, in the highest degree, his life-work is ended—and all too soon—and he has passed to his reward.

Recognizing in the career of Mr. Sanderson, an honesty of purpose, a manliness of character and an executive ability and devotion to the highest principles of business, seldom attained, we deeply deplore his loss—a most grievous loss to this Association, in which, for many years, he was a painstaking, active, efficient member and officer, to the community in which he lived, where, as an upright, honorable citizen, zealous in his desires to promote the interest and welfare of his city, he won the regard of all who knew him, and to the sorrowing family, whose kind, indulgent husband and father, is thus rudely removed from these objects of his tender care and affection.

As a mark of our respect and esteem it is hereby ordered that this report be spread upon the records of this Association and a copy of the same, suitably engrossed, be sent to the family of the deceased.

On the subject of the decision in the case of Detwiler vs. Bosler, Mr. Joseph Bosler said:

Mr. Chairman:—I am, of course, very sorry to report to this convention that the case was decided against us by Judge Dallas, of Philadelphia, in the circuit court of the United States. Mr. Barry, the Secretary, I think has a copy of that decision. We argued for a re-hearing of the case before the judge and the judge has decided to give us one, to be had the coming Tuesday in the Circuit Court room at Philadelphia.

On the same subject Mr. Gray said:

I paid no attention to the case further than to read the decision of Judge Dallas, when delivered, and also read some of the testimony given in the case, and I came here to learn what this convention had to say concerning it. I think it is rather a shame that such a decision should have been rendered and how such a decision could have been made, under all the facts in the case, I am at a loss to understand. It would seem that the judge, in considering the case, did not pay any attention to the testimony

that was offered by the defendant, on the trial, in defense of his position. I just glanced over the testimony and it seems to me that the experts admitted too much, although they did not admit the main facts in the case. I think there would not be any trouble about getting a favorable decision if the facts were properly presented.

Other remarks, questions and comments were had on the subject. In answer to the request of Judge Cyrus Hoffa for an explanation of the basis of the request for a reconsideration of the decision, Mr. Bosler said:

Detwiler claims, in his patent, that he grinds, first, on a certain diameter stone and then runs a larger stone at a lower rate of speed. In our mill, the rolls are about one diameter, and, instead of running at slow rate of speed, they are running faster; that is one of our principal claims for a re-hearing, which is the opposite of his patent.

At the close of the discussion on the subject, Mr. A. R. James, Chairman of the committee on nominations, reported the following names for the respective offices:

President, C. B. Cole, of Illinois.

First Vice-President, A. C. Loring, of Minnesota.

Second Vice-President, B. F. Isenberg, of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer, S. H. Seamans, of Wisconsin.

All of whom were unanimously elected.

No further business being offered, on motion of Mr. Geo. Urban the convention adjourned at 3:15 P. M.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Immediately upon adjournment of the Convention, the Board of Directors met and was called to order, at 3:30 p. m., by President C. B. Cole. The following members were present: C. B. Cole, of Illinois; W. A. Combs, of Michigan; C. J. Martin, of Minnesota; Geo. Urban, Jr., of New York; W. L. Small, of Pennsylvania and S. H. Seamans, of Wisconsin. A constitutional quorum being present the Board proceeded to elect an Executive Committee for the ensuing year, with the following result:

C. J. Martin, Minnesota.

S. H. Seamans, Wisconsin.

Geo. Urban, Jr., New York.

W. A. Combs, Michigan.

In addition to these, a representative of Illinois, to be appointed by the State Association, will complete the Committee. The Board then adjourned subject to call of the President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Upon adjournment of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee was called to order by President C. B. Cole, acting as representative for Illinois, pro tem. Mr. C. J. Martin was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee for the ensuing year and Mr. Frank Barry was unanimously elected secretary. The Committee then adjourned, subject

to call of the Chairman, within the next three months.

NOTES.

A prominent figure among the delegates was the venerable Col. J. C. Murphy, who is in the service of the U. S. government as the apostle of American corn in foreign countries. For many years past he has been located across the water introducing and explaining this great American staple. To a representative of the *United States Miller* Col. Murphy stated that corn is gradually finding favor among the nations of the old world, both as forage for beasts and table food. "In most of the countries," said the colonel, "the grain is used principally for animal food, and that it is not more generally found on the bills of fare is because of the lack of knowledge in preparing. I have here a pamphlet giving recipes for 130 different kinds of dishes from corn, and in Germany and elsewhere these formulas have been adopted by all the bakers. At present Ireland consumes more corn as human food than all the other old countries. They learned its use and wonderful nutritive qualities during the famine, when so much grain was shipped there by this country. Scandinavia is also importing a great deal of corn, which they are using both for their animals and themselves. By the way, I was told by the steward of the Arlington hotel, at Washington, where her highness Princess Eulalia stopped, that of all the tempting American dishes that were prepared for the royal visitor, she paid the highest compliment to the corn breads and cakes. And here in Chicago the head waiter of the Palmer House told me that the Princess called for corn cakes with her breakfast."

The colonel said he thought this incident might call the attention of the Spanish nation to the American food and that it might possibly be the means of opening up an export trade.

The report of Mr. Martin, of the committee on bills of lading, was given without notes, but was exceedingly interesting. He told of the meeting of the committee and the determination to seek aid from congress; of the good work of Mr. Pillsbury and the hearty assistance of Congressman Harter, whose bill was finally adopted. When the Harter bill went before the senate committee on commerce, it found an array of ship agents and others to defeat it. A conference was held of those interested and a compromise was effected. The bill as agreed upon was passed and will go into effect on July 1. "All the steamship companies profess that they will, in good faith, carry out the provisions of the bill," said Mr. Martin, "and

while we did not get all we wanted, the bill is fairly satisfactory to both sides—it is immeasurably better than no bill at all and will greatly facilitate and encourage exportation of flour."

The remarks of acting President Cole, relative to the "malicious stupidity of the World's fair managers in declining to fix Millers' day on the occasion of the national convention, but instead putting it at a time when no one wanted it, evoked applause from the convention. Acting President Cole remarked to the *United States Miller* representative that some one had told the fair managers that the National Millers' convention amounted to nothing, and despite the fact that the management was importuned to change its decision by a delegation from the National Association nothing would be done. An association which has as subordinate members 21 states, and individual concerns which daily manufacture or have the capacity for turning out 160,000 barrels of flour, has some weight and standing among the industrial levers of this country.

The death during the past year of President Sanderson was feelingly referred to by all the officials and committees in their reports. He was held in high regard by the association and his absence was keenly felt. The resolutions on his death which were adopted voice the sentiments of the entire association.

The personnel of the convention was a fine one, the delegates generally being men of strongly marked individuality; they are in an industry in which competition is close, and margins of profit at best are not too large, requiring for success the best endeavor of American push and intelligence. No one, in looking over the convention, would doubt but what they were well qualified for their business.

Acting President Cole presided over the Convention with ease dignity and impartiality. He is an excellent presiding as well as executive officer and his elevation to the presidency was fitting and merited.

WINTER WHEAT MILLERS.

THE first annual meeting of the Winter Wheat Millers' League was held at Toledo, O., May 24. President M. H. Davis called the meeting to order and opened the proceedings with an address, the subjects of his remarks being the causes that brought the league into existence and the results accomplished thus far. At the conclusion of the President's address, the Secretary, having called the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting, read his report which showed there were 143

firms represented by membership in the League, with a total daily capacity of 37,870 barrels.

Treasurer L. C. Miles reported that \$3,393.50 had been received on assessments and the expenses had been \$475.25, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,918.25. Reports of the Executive committee and the Southern Freight committee were read, as were also numerous letters, received by the Secretary, on matters of interest to the league. Addresses were made, papers read and discussions had on various topics as announced. On motion of E. L. Sharp, of Alma, Mich., it was resolved:

That the Executive committee be empowered to appoint a competent adjuster to settle, in the name of the League, differences which may arise between members of the League and their customers, upon request of a member, when it is made apparent to the committee that the complaining member has a case, the complaining member to bear all expense.

The new constitution and by-laws were adopted as reported by a committee and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, M. H. Davis, Shelby, O.; vice-president, W. A. Coombs, Coldwater, Mich.; secretary, E. E. Perry, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, L. C. Miles, Akron, O.

President Davis appointed the following Executive Committee, of which he is chairman ex-officio: L. C. Miles, Akron, O.; T. A. Taylor, Toledo, O.; F. E. C. Hawks, Goshen, Ind.; M. S. Blish, Seymour, Ind.; Proctor Taylor, Quincy, Ill.; J. N. Miles, Frankfort, Ky.

The meeting then adjourned.

MISSOURI MILLERS MEET.

THE Northwest Missouri Millers' Association met at Moberly, June 14. Owing chiefly to bad weather the attendance was light. President William Pollock, of Mexico, presided, and subjects of interest to the trade were discussed. The millers, as a rule, reported crops in good condition, though somewhat retarded on account of wet weather and slightly damaged by storms. Wheat, they think, will be a little more than half a crop, while other grains will average better. The meeting adjourned to meet again in three months.

MICHIGAN STATE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

LANSING, MICH., June 14, '93.

To the Millers of Michigan:

The summer meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Association will be held in the Michigan building on the World's Columbian Exposition grounds, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 28, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

This date is during the week designated by the Exposition

authorities as "millers' week" and is the day preceding "millers' day," when special ceremonies of a national character will take place under the auspices of the millers themselves. There will be no better time to see the Exposition than this, and no more convenient time for millers to attend so far as business is concerned; and it is likely that never again until the "Resurrection of the Just" will so many millers be gathered together as at Chicago during that time. Many Michigan millers will help to swell the throng and a cordial invitation is extended to all, whether members of the Association or not, to meet with us.

The board of World's Fair managers for Michigan, through its secretary, Hon. Mark W. Stevens, has tendered us the use of the Michigan building for the day and everybody will be made welcome.

There is still room for a few more good millers in our organization, and any who desire to join will be given an opportunity.

By order of Executive Committee.

W. B. KNICKERBOCKER, Prest.
M. A. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

THERE is a class of mill owners who refrain from making the slightest alterations in their mills until the miller in charge has practically exhausted his patience. I usually feel sorry for the miller in such a case, but I have no sympathy for the owner, when he tells me of the hard times he is experiencing. I have reference to those mill owners who have plenty of means at hand to bring about improvements but who prefer to keep their coin dollars in sight rather than invest them in a few machines.

It is sometimes the case that a party is in possession of a piece of mill property which they would much prefer to have off their hands. That is no reason, however, why the mill should suffer and not be kept up with the run of the times. It would be quite becoming to see a man of that disposition shrink from purchasing a mill of any kind in the first place, but to have the property on his hands he must strain every nerve to keep the mill up equal to the best, as nearly as possible, else it will prove anything but a money maker for him, besides he will have a hard time to find a buyer for it.

Now and then we find two or three parties who own a mill together, in which all but one are enterprising, pushing fellows. The chances are that the "odd" partner owns the controlling interest, but per-

forms the miser's part the year round. I once knew a milling firm in which there were two partners with equal shares, who were prosperous under very peculiar circumstances. One attended to the running of the business, while the other would come around once or twice a day, just long enough to nearly worry the life out of his progressive partner. When there was any machinery to be added or improvements to be made, there would have to be an endless amount of coaxing until the changes would be permitted to go on. It was a singular fact, however, that in the midst of it all the firm was very prosperous, and were making money right along. There was a terrible lot of worrying and fretting on the part of one of the owners, until the stubborn partner could be moved. Many times he was obliged to misrepresent a thing to make him yield, causing him to believe that it would not cost him more than a certain amount, when in reality it would cost a great deal more. It frequently occurs that an objectional partner of this kind will not permit himself to be bought out, and will insist on making life miserable for his more enterprising associate to whom he really owes the success of the business.

Cleanliness above all things is a good indication that a mill is being properly operated. A mill that is constantly clean will always show any imperfection that may exist a great deal quicker than if covered with grease and dirt. A miller who exercises sufficient energy to get rid of superfluous dirt will go farther and do everything to extract impurities in his various stocks throughout the mill. We find it, as a rule, not alone in milling, but in any other venture or undertaking that cleanliness is the stepping stone to perfection. It will throw light on any subject. One thing will bring another and we soon find our way to the vast number of improvements by making cleanliness the foundation of all our proceedings.

Once in a while one sees an article written on the subject of air belts for wheat cleaners. Some have an idea that the air belt principle is applicable to any machine with a fan. There is about as much reason in applying an endless current of air to a grain separator or scourer as it is to apply St. Jacob's Oil or any other liniment inwardly as a cure for sickness.

That the air belt attachment to an aspirator or sieve machine for middlings is a success has been fully demonstrated years ago. The principal advantages gained is that no good

stock is blown out and no impurities drawn into the machine, besides settling the dust within itself—making the machine entirely self-contained and dustless. All of these are in favor of economy and insurance. There is no reason, however, why the same principle of handling air will help out a wheat cleaner in the performance of its work.

A wheat cleaner requiring a larger fan or one running at a higher rate of speed than the fan on a purifier, renders the settling of the dust all the more difficult. One of the most difficult things to overcome in an air belt purifier is the carrying of a portion of the dust around continually. It would certainly prove to be the case in a wheat cleaner all the more. It is evident that when cleaners get their supply of air from the outside it will facilitate the operation of cleaning. The air that is drawn through the grain, therefore, should be as nearly pure as possible. If it is desirable to collect the scourings, a large size dust collector should be put in for each machine, and these ventilated into the open air through a dust room, which, of course, would not require to be of particularly large size.

It is never desirable to blow more than from one cleaner into a dust collector. It is also quite objectionable to blow from one large machine into two small collectors. It is to be hoped, at all hazards, however, that no attempt will be made at trying to apply the air belt principle to a wheat cleaner.

WE welcome back to our columns the "ad." of the Milwaukee Bag Company, whose specialties are Cotton, Paper and Jute Flour Sacks. The destruction of their plant in the great fire of Oct. '92 but temporarily delayed their work, as they were "up and at it" in new quarters shortly after the disaster. They report orders brisk and up to their full capacity.

THE Modern Miller blossoms forth, on June 17, as a weekly flour and grain trades review for winter wheat millers and flour merchants. We believe that the paper will at once find that it has entered upon a good and profitable field, and trust that success may attend the enterprise. The winter wheat district has long needed a live weekly newspaper, devoted to its interests and entirely independent of spring wheat influences.

It is rumored that the editor of our Northwestern contemporary will, when he gets all his friends and employees together at the World's Fair, on the 29th inst., make another

frantic effort to infuse some life and interest into his pet scheme for a "Millers' League"—the only real national organization of millers conducted and ruled by the only real milling paper in America." If he does not get more encouragement this time than he has in the past, it is to be hoped he will drop it for once and all and stop posing as a champion organizer as well as editor and mud slinger.

A full report of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Winter Wheat Millers' League does not appear in our columns for the reason that our request, of the secretary of that organization, for a copy of the proceedings, for publication, was refused. We were informed by the obliging (?) gentleman that the proceedings might be found in the columns of the publication whereof he is a paid employee. We presumed, when we applied for a copy, that the League had no official organ and would be perfectly willing to furnish the same, for the purpose stated, and though the secretary of the organization might coincide with the self-boasting claims of his employer, as to representing "the only milling newspaper in the world," he, the secretary, might admit the possibility of our having readers, whom "the only" did not reach, who, also, might be interested in the doings of the Winter Wheat Millers, and condescendingly furnish us with the proceedings. We desire to be just toward all organizations and the refusal of the secretary of the Winter Wheat Millers' League to show us the courtesy usually accorded by gentlemen in his position, is not deemed a sufficient cause for our condemning the organization.

BUSINESS INCREASING.

The J. H. & D. Lake Co., manufacturers of all kinds of Friction Clutch Pulleys, having outgrown their old quarters at Hornellsville, N. Y. have recently completed and removed to their handsome new offices and foundry at Massillon, O., where with enlarged facilities they are prepared to meet the growing demand of their business.

An interesting feature regarding the rapid growth of the Lake Co. is the fact that it came almost exclusively from advertising, for with the exception of a limited amount of traveling, they have had no representative out on the road, except their card in the various class journals.

LINCOLN mill in Anoka, owned by the Pillsbury-Washburn mill company, is being fitted up with several thousand dollars worth of new machinery. Already the output has reached about \$3,000. The mill has a capacity of 1,200 bbls. daily.

WHY? BECAUSE

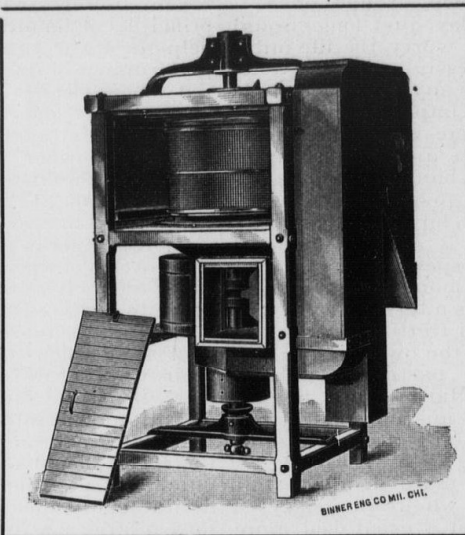
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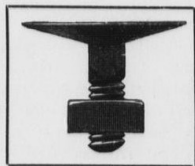
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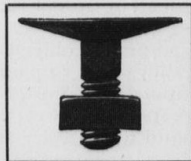
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MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1893.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

CALL A HALT.

MILLERS are complaining bitterly, on all sides, that with their books filled with orders, they cannot move but a very small percentage of their output, because buyers will not order out their purchases, consequently they carry these sales on their books for three, six and even nine months, or until the buyer finds he has a profit in the purchase; if no profit shows up, the buyer frequently on some pretext or other, will manage to get the purchase cancelled. During the few weeks just passed, the flour and wheat market have been sadly demoralized and millers find that their sales made on the basis of \$4.30 and upward, in wood, New York rate points, which ordinarily would have been ordered out promptly, are still on their books, and their customers have been taking flour that could be bought much cheaper, and from some other mill—and by reason of the fact that this unbusinesslike method has been allowed to run on, until it has seemingly become a firmly rooted custom—"they all do it"—consequently the miller has gotten his business to where he virtually guarantees the buyer that the price will not go any lower—if it does the buyer is released from his purchase. This is virtually the result with a large proportion of the sales made, when no specified time of delivery is agreed upon. We were shown a letter, a day or two since, in which the buyers of a car of flour wrote about like this: "Since giving our order to your agent the market has gone lower and unless you can give us the advantage of the decline you may cancel the order and we will get our flour elsewhere." And this from a firm

of merchants that make great pretensions to "commercial integrity." This sale was made at a cut price and below the market at the time, and the buyers knew they were getting a "close trade" on a brand of flour they had been selling continuously to their trade.

Notwithstanding the strong competition among millers in the selling of their products, such methods are unbusinesslike and ought not to be allowed. The temporary advantage that may accrue to any miller by adopting such methods is but adding increased difficulties to his business and interfering very materially with his profits. If a sale is only a sale when the market slides upward it is certainly a losing business when the market slides downward.

We fail to call to mind any other product, sold on the market, where the buyer is not bound equally with the seller. The miller, when he buys his wheat for future delivery, must not only sign a contract, but must also put up a necessary margin, in cash, as security against any advance in the market, and a time for delivery is specified. In case a longer time is wanted for making delivery it is paid for by an increase in the price. This is the businesslike method in which trading should be conducted. Flour, only, seems to be an exception, and as a result of the loose manner in which the flour trade is conducted, good customers are lost, for, in their desire to take advantage of any break in the market, they must buy of *some other* mill, for, if they buy of you, they know you will ship out the old orders first, on which they must meet a prompt loss. What if they buy of a new seller? They reap their profit at once, and you, in the meantime, are selling at low prices to some other miller's customers, and the flour you sold to your buyer at a margin is turned out to the low-priced customer. No wonder trade is demoralized and millers are blue. And just so long as these loose methods are allowed to continue demoralization and disaster will run riot. A good buyer is bound to take advantage of every opportunity to buy cheap, consequently this demoralized condition can only be changed by organized combination—one bound together by something stronger than a "rope of sand." All labor and material entering into the manufacture of flour is cash, except the margin; that, as the boy said, "is in your eye." Millers are rushing headlong, apparently, to see how much flour they can sell at the lowest price the world has ever known. Just think of it, first-class hard wheat patents sold in wood upon the New York market at four dollars per barrel, and even

less, and choice patents, in jute, sold in English markets at twenty-one shillings net c. i. f. As plenty of flour is being sold at these prices the losses, which will show up when the inventory is taken, satisfy nearly every miller that if a halt had been called earlier his showing might have been better.

THE NEW EXPORT BILL OF LADING

THE permanent committee on Uniform Bill of Lading, representing the several railway and steamship traffic associations of the country, has issued a new "uniform" export bill of lading, carefully drawn, so as to escape penalties provided under the "Harter Bill," which passed Congress Feb. 13, 1893. This new form is promulgated by a circular, No. 1589, dated June 12, 1893, and becomes operative from and after July 1, 1893. The bill is made up in the same manner as its predecessor, having some twenty-eight "conditions" named, upon which the service of the carrier is contingent. These provisions are divided into two columns—the first, "with respect to the service until delivery at the port," and the second, "with respect to the service after delivery at the port (of the U. S.)." The only changes in the conditions of the inland portion of the form are the insertion of the word "quarantine" after the word "riots" in the 1st condition, the words "deviation or" in the cotton clause of the 4th condition, and the omission of the subrogation of insurance clause from the 10th, the use of which clause is made optional with the inland carriers issuing the bill of lading.

As to the form for transatlantic service, the steamship people give due notice that they "*will not accept property after July 1st on any other conditions than those shown.*" Well, perhaps they will not, but we do not believe they will be able to obtain clearance for their vessels from our ports, under the conditions of the Harter Bill, unless they modify their provisions in several respects. Of course, if their edict in this respect is final, they can discontinue "doing business at the old stand," but this is hardly probable, and we prophecy a change of mind, ere long, on their part.

The provisions for transatlantic service start out fairly enough with the "mutual agreement" that the shipment is subject to all terms and provisions of, and all exemptions from liability contained in the so-called Harter Bill; but the subsequent clauses show a strong indication to build up a "bluff" against claimants, in case they endeavor to secure their legal rights in foreign courts, which hold the bill of lading as a *binding contract*

upon both shipper and carrier, in all of its details, and do not recognize common law of the United States. In addition to the terms of the law mentioned it is ALSO "mutually agreed" that the carrier shall enjoy fifteen provisions of exemption from liability, a number of which we find are provided for in the law cited, and their reiteration seems unnecessary and in line with the verbosity of the old bill of lading.

Under clause II "Shippers are liable for loss or damage to ship or cargo, caused by inflammable, explosive or dangerous goods, shipped without full disclosure of their nature." This is too indefinite, and under possible construction of foreign courts may prove troublesome.

Clause III provides that the carrier may accept and receipt for goods incorrectly and insufficiently marked, numbered or addressed, but assume no responsibility for such carelessness on the part of its agents or employees.

Clause IX evades just liability on the part of the contractors for carrying for loss or damage to property *on the wharf, awaiting shipment or delivery*. Where freight is destroyed while on the wharf, awaiting loading by the steamship people they may hold that their liability, under this contract, had not commenced, and the inland carriers would surely claim that their service having been completed, their liability had ended. Thus the shipper who forwarded his goods, under a supposedly good contract for safe delivery to the foreign consignee, would be the loser. The same condition exempts the steamship from liability for loss or damage to goods the moment they have been unloaded, though they may not have been delivered to the consignee.

Sec. XI provides that "freight prepaid will not be returned, goods lost or not lost." This is unfair and needs no comment.

Sec. XIV gives the steamship companies the right to forward goods on any steamer, sailing at any time, according to their own sweet will, which has ever been jealously guarded by our export carriers.

In conclusion there is a provision that the bill of lading is "subject to all conditions expressed in the approved forms of bills of lading in use by the steamship company at the time of shipment, not provided for by clauses herein." In other words, one party agrees that his contract is subject to any change the other party may see fit to make, provided he can show that he has made a rule to that effect, and the principle that a contract is binding only so far as its terms explicitly express, does not seem to be worth much in this bill of lading, from the shippers standpoint.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

[From a Staff Correspondent]

Subscribers to the UNITED STATES MILLER, who are practical men of affairs, have no doubt read a great deal, and heard much of the World's Columbian event at Chicago. They have been told that the magnitude of the World's Fair is greater than anything of the kind that has ever happened, four-fold. That it is probably destined to remain the giant of exhibitions for a long time, that it is not likely a city will ever again be found as lavish of money, and every form of energy as Chicago has been in this case; that the White City is a magnificent realization of the dreams of architects and artists; that it is grand beyond description and beautiful in its parts and as a whole; that there are no scenes in Venice as splendid as those along the canals. They have, no doubt, read suggestions that Babylon or Palmyra might have been as superb, but it is doubtful whether anything ancient, whether in Persia, Syria, Egypt or Greece, could have stood the ruthless truthfulness of photography truly to compete with the show at Chicago. They have considered, from descriptions, that there is more than a square mile of land and water within the gates, crowded with attractions; that the swift electric launches are nearly an hour in making the rounds of the canals, and touching at the landings; that there is a walk of half a mile in one of the great buildings; that the most active and fleetest of spectators cannot see the outside of all the fair structures in a day, that the houses of the several states are themselves a wonderful show; that the buildings of foreigners are a marvelous collection; that the outside amusements would make Chicago a most alluring city; that, taking these together, the displays far exceed all that has gone before, and it will be noticed that nothing of the Fair itself has been mentioned.

To see this exhibition, prudent, thrifty and painstaking people will make haste to Chicago. The Fair is not finished, and there will be attractions added until mid-summer, but there is more to be seen now than can be even casually examined during June and July. The great matters are so far completed that it is insignificant to be pointing and picking at imperfections. There are forty places, and more, finished, each worth a day, and people who have only a few days to spend, or perhaps only some hours will have enviable advantages in keeping ahead of the crowds. No one, of course, will even suggest that the Fair is to be a failure, physically, artis-

tically, or in moral grandeur. It is the greatest object lesson since man began to make history. It may not pay in money, but it will pay Chicago and the nation. It is not however of the Fair *per se* that I intend to speak, except in a most general way of its colossal outlines, but rather to give a glimpse of a minute section of the great exposition, and that view which will perhaps at present interest the greatest number of the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER, will be of the cereals and their products, of the Northwest. And of this division and section, I will select Minnesota, which is incomparably the banner wheat state of the Union. Her exhibit in Agricultural Hall, is at once artistic and profuse in variety, embodying the great agricultural wealth in suggestive miniature. In six years Minnesota has raised nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in one of which years she yielded nearly 60,000,000 bushels. This wheat is, as every Minnesotan miller and Board of Trade man knows, the best grown in the world. The design of exhibit is so made as to utilize a limited space to the fullest degree, and for that reason, from an outward point of view, everything appears crowded. The display is now practically in position, wrought out by the artistic endeavor of Mr. Geo. Pervis who is in charge. There are four hundred individual exhibits of cereals and grasses. In addition to this there is a carload of prepared specimens of grains and grasses secured by Supt. L. P. Hunt, which is also labeled. Professor Luger has loaned his complete collection of grains and grasses, together with his entomological collection, selected with a view to show the insects that are destructive to the farmers' productions. All this display is within a pavilion which will compare favorably with those about it. It consists of five tiers of arches, embodying 26 different shades of color, each pillar different in design and decoration. The centre arch is surmounted by a star which is constructed of wheat and corn, and represents the arms of the State. The outside arches are surmounted by a large eagle, with extended wings, constructed mainly of corn husks. The archways and pillars are embossed and ornamented with grain, leaves and grasses, indigenous to the state. The corner pillars have worked upon them the heads of wheat in excellent manner—representations of the moccasin flower, the flower of Minnesota. Two generous cornucopias are arranged on each side of the central arch, and above it, made also of grains, seeds and grass. The interior decoration is most

creditable when it is considered that it is all worked out in heads of grains and forage grass. Daisies, roses, sunflowers, moccasin flowers, flax, verbenas, single and double dahlias, honey-suckles, buttercups, etc. are found in endless profusion, always worked with their proper foliage in and around the pillars and arches. Between the third tier of arches is placed what is known as the "great northern tower," a pagoda of saxon design with a clock tower canopied overhead, and with pillars supporting it, in keeping with the general design of the pavilion. It has 16 sides, on each of which is a glass case containing a design or picture constructed out of grains and grasses to represent the great agricultural products of the State. This structure cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500. The specimens for competition, owing to the fact that they have to be examined by the judges on awards, are placed in racks. There are also two hundred specimens of grain and about 100 specimens of grass seed, entered for competition. The display of corn will surprise some of the old residents of the state. There is an abundance of flax, canary bird seed, etc., which is given prominent position.

Among the collection of Wheat is the Erleau wheat, originally introduced from Bohemia by a Minnesota engineer who plucked the head of wheat from a growing field while traveling in Bohemia. This wheat is very healthy, early, and is of a peculiar brown color. The Austrian Klattau wheat is on exhibition, the Czar and the Kaiser, also new varieties of wheat. One of the most prolific of the new wheats is Whitney's 80-fold wheat, originally grown in the Shonkin Valley, in western Montana, by Gen'l Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern road. All of these specimens are of the hardy variety. Other specimens are: the Champion, the Peerless, the Imperial Saskatchewan, and the Kildoman, the latter being a revivification of the old Selkirk wheat, introduced originally by the Selkirk Colony near Fort Garry. In addition to the pavilion, there is on exhibition in Transportation building, in the handsome N. P. observation car, a fine collection of grains and other products along the line of this road. The Pillsburys, also, have a collection of some 24 sacks of flour in this car.

The general and special flour exhibits are in the gallery, almost above the Minnesota and Wisconsin Pavilions. Ascending the broad stairway to the gallery, the unique and striking old mill of the Imperial Milling Company of Duluth, confronts the visitor. This old

mill, it will be remembered, is a model of a rustic mill, the design for which was obtained by offering a prize of \$100 for the best plan for an exhibit at the Exposition. The mill was one of the first built and operated in the country. Its old water wheel, moss covered, and decrepid with age is still revolving, and attracts much attention. This exhibit is in charge of J. W. Wren, of the company. In addition to the old mill, there is a complete model, in miniature, of the Imperial Milling Co.'s plant at Duluth, including warehouses, railroads, docks etc. Next west of the old mill is the splendid exhibit of the L. C. Porter Milling Company of Winona. Not only is this exhibit, but the entire general flour exhibit at the Fair is in charge of the veteran miller, and flour expert L. C. Porter. On this gallery is a fine display made by the Davis Mills of St. Joe, Mo., and other flouring concerns of the southwest. At the end of the gallery is the largest display of all, which is that of Washburn Crosby & Co. of Minneapolis. This concern, as is well known, is a great advertiser, and have here an exhibition that attracts universal attention. Some of the striking features of this exhibit are models of their mills, and entire plant. They also have a large oil painting of the Dalrymple Farm, showing a harvesting scene, also a huge barrel, constructed of 10,000 small bbls., their daily capacity, and a block of wheat representing 45,000 bushels, their daily consumption. The company have also a handsome pavilion, curiously designed from small casks and bbls., from which the agent in charge dispenses a great deal of oratory, information and some souvenirs. It is the general and central exhibit, however, that the greatest number of millers are interested in, for the reason that about 300 firms have contributed to it.

This collection is mainly of sacks of flour, showing the favorite brands of each mill. The sacks themselves are handsome, being of satin and sateen, beautifully lettered and stamped. Mr. Porter, who is in charge of this exhibit, has so arranged it that every exhibitor is given prominent position and he is untiring in his attention to visitors and information given. Aside from the flour exhibits, Mr. Porter has arranged in glass cases, so as to be easily seen, the thirty processes through which wheat passes before it is refined flour. This pavilion, as may well be supposed, attracts a great deal of attention and is constantly surrounded by a large number of visitors.

Taking the flour exhibit as a whole, it is most creditable in

comparison with that of other industries. At the head of the lakes there is especially prominent, the Imperial Milling Co., Gill and Wright, The Listman Mills, and others. Minneapolis, however, it must be conceded, has the finest exhibit upon the grounds. This is due to the stirring advertising methods of the concern mentioned and is but a part of a general policy. Not only in the pavilion and gallery, but the street cars, dead walls, and floating souvenirs bear the legend of the "Superlative" flour manufactured by the company.

Among the exhibitors are the following: Barclay Mfg. Co., Fergus Falls; F. Wurst, New Munich; Geo. Siblerton, St. Cloud; Kingsland Smith, St. Paul; — Mackey, Pipestone; Tennant Bros., Northfield; R. F. Livengood, Delavan; Alliance Elevator & Mill Co., Sherbourn; J. M. Cussan, Chatfield; Wilson Davis, Galesville; L. A. Hunnison & Co., Dodge Centre; W. W. Cargill & Bro., Hokah; Cargill & Fall, Houston; Chas. Rogers, St. Clair; Rust & Mason, Forest Mills; Andrew Friend, Garden City; Princeton Roller Mill, Princeton; Northside Roller Mill, Red Lake Falls; Hastings & Diment, Owatonna; La Grange Mills, Red Wings; Kenyon Roller Mill, Kenyon; W. McNeil, Little Sauk; L. Christian & Co., Shakopee; Mallory & Neland, Mantorville; Wells Roller Mill, Wells; Williams Bros., Willmar; Franklin Milling Co., Franklin; New Ulm Roller Mill, New Ulm; Wabasha Roller Mill "E," Wabasha; Lathrop, Ireland & Co., Appleton; D. R. Barber & Son, Minneapolis; R. D. Hubbard, Mankato; Osakis Roller Mill Co., Osakis; Queen Roller Mill, St. Paul; Nels Enge, Atwater; T. B. Hawks & Co., Royalton; James Quirk & Co., Waterville; F. Arnold, Sauk Rapids; Humboldt Milling Co., Humboldt; Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co., Minneapolis; Geo. G. S. Campbell, Alexandria; Florence Milling Co., Stillwater; F. W. Johnson & Co., Dakota; Nerlien & Colboisen, Belgrade; Arlington Roller Mill Co., Arlington; Fairwater Mills, Fairwater; D. M. Baldwin, Jr., Graceville; New Richland Milling Co., New Richland; Appleton Milling Co., Appleton; F. A. Kost, Kost; Geo. W. Florida, Rockford; Globe Milling Co., Perham; Sleepy Eye Milling Co., Sleepy Eye; Eagle Roller Mill, New Ulm.

In addition to the Minnesota exhibit, proper, Mr. Porter is making a canvass of all the foreign exhibitors, collecting samples of their flour, to be arranged alongside of the Minnesota exhibits, so they may be easily compared. He will also subject them to the chemical

tests for which he is prepared at his Pavilion and no one need fear that Minnesota will suffer by the comparisons.

Not only is Minnesota represented in the general and special exhibits in Agricultural building, but in her handsome, and finely appointed state house. Here are also specimens of her grains, grasses, etc., likewise attractively arranged. These state houses, by the way, were among the inspirations of the fair. Here residents of each state rendezvous and feel that they are at home; no one can order them to "move on," or make them afraid. This vine and fig tree feeling was well illustrated by an old farmer who registered from a small town in the southern part of the state. He was alone and had brought a generous lunch with him which he was enjoying near the beautiful Hiawatha statue, on the lower front veranda. As the old gentleman proceeded with his meal, he would toss a chicken bone here and a crust there, much to the consternation of the tidy housekeeper. Finally she approached him and begged that he would deposit his chicken bones in one place, when they would be removed. The old man did not take the suggestion kindly, evidently thinking he was assaulted in his own castle. Looking up at the attendant in a way that brought his Galway whiskers in prominence he retorted: "Madam, I live in Minnesota and I pay taxes, and I'll throw my chicken bones where I d—n please."

No one from the northwest who visits the fair should fail to see this fine collection of grains and exhibit of flour—they serve, in an excellent manner, to show in what complete way the resources of the great wheat growing belt are brought to the attention of the world.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

Tight Money, Forced Liquidation in Wheat and Flour.—The Clique, the Minneapolis Millers and Northwestern Elevator Men Suffer—Increased Exports—Breadstuffs Stop Gold Shipments and Relieve the Money Market.—Absorption of the Journal of Commerce by The Commercial Bulletin.

THE past month has witnessed a pretty lively shaking up of the dry bones in the wheat and flour market. The tight money market did it, in spite of the great "Moral effect" exhibition of the clique in Chicago, of the independence of the produce markets of the money troubles that first upset the "Industrial" cob houses of Wall street, otherwise known as the trust stocks. That exhibi-

tion was not a success, even if held in the great boomers city of Chicago, which has since been the chief center of the financial disturbance in the country and Minneapolis the next. Even the clique in wheat, itself, was compelled to bow, or "cared awfully" before the storm it helped to raise, by tying up nearly \$20,000,000 in their corner in the Chicago market. They too, with other borrowers, to carry on speculative schemes, were compelled by the banks to liquidate and begin to return this huge amount of money, tied up in wheat, that should and would have gone into export channels and saved the heavy and continued drain of gold to Europe, a month earlier than it has, had it not been for this clique, and prevented the run on the Chicago banks, because they had their funds tied up in long loans like that to this clique. The same happened at Duluth, to whoever may have been holding the big stocks there, and they have been forced to liquidate by heavy c. i. f. sales here, in the past two weeks, and for Liverpool direct, to the extent of several million bushels; which, together with the increasing shipments from the seaboard, as the market kept breaking from day to day, with Chicago, has thrown such an increased supply of commercial sterling exchange on the market as to have broken that market the past week and stopped the exports of gold, which became so heavy, the previous week, as to renew the drain on the national treasury and aggravate the financial situation both here and west. But so soon as their wheat bills began to take the place of gold, the crisis was relieved, and already the improvement has been felt throughout the country both in the money situation and in the commercial markets. Wheat itself was among the first staples to feel the relief and had the clique been wise enough to have seen that the financial storm would strike them, among the first and the hardest, before it was upon them and let their cash wheat go before they were forced to do so, in part at least, the fury of the storm would have been abated if not averted, as it now has by the application of this simple remedy. Had this been tried before the Chicago game of buy and bluff, in bidding up the wheat market at the time of the panic in Wall street, it might not have extended to Chicago; which, as well as the whole country, has the Chicago wheat clique to thank largely for the troubles in the west for a month past.

Next to this clique and the owners of the Duluth stocks of wheat, the Minneapolis millers and grain elevator men of the

northwest have probably suffered the most of any interested in the west from the many troubles. Drained as both had been, by their heavy losses on the May corner in wheat in Chicago, by which they were pretty generally caught and forced to settle when the market was jumped to 90c and margins called so heavily that they could not respond, they were financially weak, when the money stringency reached the west; while the heavy break in wheat that followed, caught them almost as badly on the long side of the market, when they were left, to the extent of the wheat held by them in the elevators throughout the northwest, against which they had sold May in Chicago with the intention of delivering it, until they were forced to settle. It was these double losses that have made the trouble among the northwestern elevator men, who have failed, and so crippled some of the Minneapolis millers that they were at one time, reported here unable to respond to further calls for margins on this long wheat, by banks and commission firms who were carrying it for them. This has been given as the reason also for the shutting down of some of the large mills in Minneapolis the past week or ten days, coupled with the failure of their commercial note broker, Shaffner & Co., of Chicago, in consequence of which they were unable not only to sell their paper, but to get maturing notes extended.

Forced sales of flour, therefore, as well as heavy consigned shipments were the only resources left these millers to raise money; and for the past two weeks "check up" has been a new and familiar term in this flour market, for sales of spring patents which have broken to \$4.00 for standard brands, on these terms, and to \$4.10@4.15 regular terms, and \$4.20@4.25 for fancy brands, although Pillsburys has been and still is jobbing at \$4.50. At these concessions and at \$3.40@3.45 for choice winter straight brands, there has been a better trade the past week and a good deal of stock has been worked off since wheat began to rally, after the failures in the west subsided. Probably 100,000 bbls. of these two grades have been worked off in this last week, as well as nearly as much more high, medium and low grades of spring for export, including 15,000 sks. patent do. 25,000 bakers extra do. and 60,000 no grade, fine, superfine and poor No. 2 spring at \$1.55 to \$1.90 for feeding purposes. Of this amount, one house, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., has shipped over 60,000 sks., largely of the feeding grades to the English markets.

The bulk of the forced sales at \$4.00 for standard and at \$4.10@4.15 for fancy patents, to the big jobbers here, were made two weeks ago, before the money pressure had abated; and, since then the market has been steadier, though it has not recovered with wheat, unless it may be on the low grades of springs under \$2.00, which have been well cleared up on the spot and to arrive soon. But the export demand for flour, both local and through, has fallen off near the close, as well as for wheat, owing to the advance of 4@5c a bushel in ocean freight rates on wheat and of 5 to 6 shillings per ton on flour, since the break in prices of both staples and the increased export business. In the case of some of the English ports, all the freight room is engaged ahead to the middle of July and the same is, in a measure, true of the continent. Hence, the export demand for both is likely to fall off for the present, unless prices on this side fall back again or advance on the other side to overcome their rise in freights. This latter may occur, for European markets did not run away from us on the continued and heavy breaks; but stood up better than usual and took the mountain of wheat hurled at them, as if they wanted it, or thought it cheap enough to anticipate their wants, even in the bad condition of trade and finances, existing on the other side, as well as here. The fact that Europe has continued a fair buyer of both wheat and flour since our markets have steadied up, in spite of a simultaneous advance in ocean freights, has given a good deal of encouragement to the trade for a continued export demand, that will clear out the big surplus of the old wheat and flour crop before another crop is to be marketed.

There is, however, a drawback in free purchases of flour by the home trade, even at these low prices, in addition to the lack of confidence in much, if any higher prices, on this crop at least; and that is fear of condition of spring flours, many of which have been held here or west for a long time and are liable to go sour with hot weather. In fact, sales of sour flour are already being reported. Our city mills have also been doing more for the West India trade the last week, having worked off about 40,000 bbls. at \$3.90 for clears. But they have been having a dull time for two months or more, waiting for the West India markets to clear of the glut of western flours, sent in there early in the year at 40@50c less for good winter wheat straights than the city mills charged for their blended clears, of which they are reported to have over

100,000 bbls. accumulation in this city, though they deny it. On the other hand, they have had such an increase, in their city and eastern trade, for their blended patents, which are becoming very popular, that they are said to be sold ahead as much on these as they are behind on their clears. They have had two mills idle, till recently, for two months, one of them, Heckers, which has been undergoing repairs, while the Kings County mill is probably shut down permanently. But the city mills have still a "pudding" in the feed market, of which they are sold ahead at 75@85c, closing at the highest price asked for job lots and 82½ regular. Low grade winters and Kansas straight flours, which have been scarce and strong for months, are also lower with the general market, the demand having fallen off, while bakers' springs for the home trade are almost unsalable, with patents so low and winter patents are offered at \$3.75@3.90 for standard to fancy brands and are not selling, or lower than city mill clears. Rye flour is dull and not plenty at \$3.00@3.25 and less seem to be used than formerly.

The Produce Exchange election was a tame affair, the three head names on the ticket being the same as last year, with no opposition, and these three all flour men.—Evan Thomas, president; Alfred Romer, vice-president and Edward Rice, treasurer.

ABSORPTION OF THE "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" BY THE "COMMERCIAL BULLETIN."

Next to the liquidation of the Chicago clique in wheat and the financial crisis, that has been the controlling factor in all the markets, both legitimate and speculative, the subject of most speculation and interest, for a month past, on the Produce, as well as on the other commercial Exchanges of this city, has been the sale of the old *Journal of Commerce* to a syndicate, which wished to acquire the entire block of ground on which the *Journal of Commerce* building stands, for building purposes, and could not do so, without buying the paper itself, the control of which was in litigation, and its sale ordered by the court, in the interest of dissatisfied stockholders. Having thus acquired the *Journal*, in order to get its building site, the syndicate found it had an elephant on its hands in the shape of an old paper with a name, whose revenues had been falling off, under bad management for years; and that those in control had squeezed it by enormous salaries to themselves, until the name and shipping advertising were the principal things of

value left. In their dilemma the syndicate therefore found no one to take it off their hands at anything like the price they had paid, having taken it for granted, without investigation, that the *Journal of Commerce* was the same money mint it used to be, before the *Commercial Bulletin* took its place and the cream of its business, leaving the shipping patronage, which went to the *Journal*, because it always had gone there, just as the "Wants" advertising goes to the *Herald* of this city. In the meantime, the syndicate was running their paper under its old head, David Stone, at a reduced salary, until it got tired, and applied to the Messrs. William and John W. Dodsworth, father and son, owner and editor of the *Commercial Bulletin*, to take it off their hands, and consolidate the two papers. This was finally affected, it is also said, by parties in position to know, at about the purchaser's own price, and very much less than the syndicate paid. But the whole affair has been kept so secret, that in spite of all the efforts of the city papers to find out who the real purchasers were, and the gossip of downtown merchants, it was not definitely known who had bought the paper, until the actual transfer of the property was made about two weeks ago, at the nominal sum, or the price paid by the syndicate, real estate and all, of \$600,000. On assuming its control, the *Bulletin* managers notified Mr. Stone that his services would not be required after the 10th inst., when the *Bulletin* will move into its new and larger buildings, 19 Beaver and 64 New streets, enlarge its size four pages and swallow its former rival, which will occur on the 12th inst., under the title of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*. Thus ends the original management and existence of one of the oldest and most prosperous papers in New York and, for many years, the only good general daily commercial and financial newspaper in the United States, abandoned by its younger and more enterprising rival, under a live and able management, simply because of incompetent management, in a field in which the *Journal* flattered itself it had a monopoly, whose editor conducted it to the last as nearly as possible as he had done before the days of the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the cable and the ticker service, which have completely revolutionized commerce in the last half century, as well as the methods of collecting and distributing commercial and financial news. Mr. Stone was not only more than a quarter of a century

behind the times, but he was no newspaper man; did not know news when he saw it, would not pay for getting it, and, in addition, like another recent abnormal growth on New York journalism, the late Elliott F. Shepherd, he mixed his business, religion and politics all together, in his paper, while its successful rival, the *Bulletin*, stuck strictly to commercial and financial affairs, until it become recognized long since, throughout the country, as the ablest, most complete and reliable authority on finance and commerce, of any paper in the United States. The fate of the poor old *Journal of Commerce* and of its equally antique and grotesque editor, who now goes into deserved and permanent retirement, affords an expensive, but just object lesson in journalism of the Sunday school type.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO.

AN enormous amount of Manitoba wheat has been received at Buffalo this season. None of it is sold here, but it gives the customs authorities a great deal of trouble, passing through the elevators without leaving a dollar, except in transfer charges.

The new mill at Pike, Wyoming Co., contemplated some time ago by the Messrs. Roberts and others of that village, will be built. Its capacity will be 100 bbls., and cost about \$20,000.

So far but few of our grain and flour dealers have made up their minds to visit the Fair at Chicago. There seems to be little interest generally, in Buffalo, in this enterprise. Those who have been there are not enthusiastic concerning the accommodations and transportation charges. However, that is of no consequence, as it is devilish hard to please the average Buffalo grain merchant.

Mr. Charles G. Curtis, one of the best known maltsters in this section of the country, who has not been expected to live for the past three months, is out again looking well, and receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Big fleets of grain vessels are the rule this spring. Some days hardly enough is received to keep one of the large elevators busy, and the next a million bushels and over will crowd the harbor. These fits and starts are uncomfortable to the elevating association and nuts for several of our daily papers, who delight in finding fault with the way business is managed here. If these d. p's had their way about it, not enough grain to feed our mills would be brought to Buffalo. To them, the Welland canal or some other route is seemingly better than Buffalo.

What a great fleet of canal boats will be built the coming

fall and winter if the present high rate of freight—5 cents on wheat to New York—keeps up a little longer. The number of canal boats afloat has dwindled one-half in the past 10 years, and this falling off in tonnage is now being felt. Up to June 10th fully fifty per cent more canal boats could have found cargos.

The business of the port since opening compares as follows:

	Receipts.	R. R. shipm'ts.	Canal shipm'ts.
1893.....	34,700,000	29,400,000	7,500,000
1892.....	30,200,000	26,900,000	4,800,000

Of course the canal has not had a fair showing, as the rail took all the stuff arriving before the canal opened.

The receipts of flour by lake shows a falling off: 1,420,000 bbls. against 2,100,000 last year for the same time.

Logs for the manufacture of paper by the Soo Paper Company at Niagara Falls, are now taken to a point within 3 miles of the great cataract by vessels, and then rafted down to the tunnel. It will not be long before canal boats are towed down the same route loaded with wheat for the mills there.

The elevators at Black Rock are not making a fortune transferring grain into canal boats from Niagara river; nor are they likely to, either. I believe the scheme will never work, as the difficulties which necessitate additional expense in placing the vessels at these elevators, besides the danger and slow work when they are ready to take out the grain, is more than sufficient to offset the saving between the regular rate charged by the association and the cut price. The only way they can secure business is by soliciting and this costs money—nobody does work now-a-days for love. As elevators they may do well enough as play-things, but for business, they are not in it, just at present.

When a skillful mechanic is wanted, the John T. Noye Manufacturing Company is generally called upon to furnish one from their works. The last expert in milling machinery and grain-storage elevators, was sent to St. Petersburg, in the person of Mr. Charles G. Burkhardt, who has been in the employ of the Noye company, off and on for 20 years.

There is a great deal of talk about Buffalo getting the first fruits of the great Tunnel company at the falls, but it is more than likely that those who are doing it are not on the inside. The Tunnel company say nothing. Not a whisper of what is going on comes from them, directly or indirectly. It's the most close-mouthed corporation in existence to-day. But an observing eye can see that they do not intend to give Buffalo the first advantage. The only indication of this is that tenement houses are being

erected on lands owned by the Tunnel company and manufacturing sites laid out to improve the large territory in their control. They will, undoubtedly, reap the benefits of the first application of cheap motive power, and after the lands are disposed of, at a price which will come very near paying for the whole cost of the tunnel construction, Buffalo and other cities will be given the surplus, some 200,000 estimated horsepower. Rochester, Buffalo and a few other cities will, undoubtedly, be supplied with electric lights at the outset, as there is great profit in city lighting at the present cost.

Parson Dodge, the great miller of North Buffalo, is unusually happy these days. He has taken the boards off his summer residence at Fort Erie Grove, just across the river, in Canada, and found his demi-john where he left it, on the right hand corner of his easy chair. What luck!

The best patent spring wheat flour made in Buffalo, which includes the Falls, was sold last week at \$4.00, the lowest price reached, in the memory of our oldest millers, for this grade.

The Canal is making money. Think of 5¼ cents on wheat to New York against 2¾ for the same date last year. Why, it's glorious! But yet this sudden flush has its drawbacks. I notice the absence of three of our foremost forwarders, who are apparently afflicted with "too much feed." Last year there was no overplus; no suppers at Gerot's—the only feeding place for those who know what good food is—and consequently the brethren turned out in elegant shape this spring. What will the harvest be? I shudder to think of it.

"Don't talk of the flour trade; it makes me tired," is the expression of the largest miller in Buffalo. Take \$4.00 for the best flour made in the world and \$3.20 for winter and you have figures not reached in many years. There has been more demand than millers will admit of and the orders booked will keep the big ones running for months to come. Feed has taken a tumble and is dreadfully weak at \$15.50 for winter bran sacked, \$14.75 for spring and \$17.00 for fine white feed.

The feed mill at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, was destroyed by fire last week. There is an opening in that village for a good mill.

A strike among the bakers of this city is a regular semi-yearly affair and only causes a little trouble for a week or two. As usual the trouble originated in the Smith, Collins & Co. bakery.

The H. O. mill is started and it is said \$270,000 will be required to get it in running shape.

Washburn-Crosby have appointed an agent here to work up trade.

Cheap wheat is the rule this month. No. 1 Northern spot sold down to 66c., the lowest by 1½c. it has ever sold in this market. Our millers bought heavily when it was 5 to 8 cents higher and now are but scant purchasers. If money had only been more plenty what a stock of wheat would now be in the hands of Buffalo flour producers. No business interest in Buffalo has felt the stringency in the money market as much as the millers. With a big stock of flour on hand and a good supply of wheat, there was nothing to work on, and so they are standing by until something moves.

Mr. Alexander Mann has come out from his iceberg in the Northwest and is writing letters to his old friends. It's a booming place according to his last ideas.

No. 2 red sold in Buffalo this week at 68c., and No. 1 white at the same price. This is the lowest price recorded here in 15 years. TAURUS.

DULUTH.

THE financial situation at the head of the lakes is not peculiar—it is distressing. While there has been no panic or heavy financial failures, the feeling is decidedly panic and every one is sitting upon his own resources waiting for a solution of the problem. During the week past, wheat sold lower in Duluth than ever before in the history of the city. It ran down to 60c. and the bottom has not yet been touched. At the beginning it was weak, being a decline of ½ cent on July and ¼ cent lower for cash in September. The early market ruled easy and July wheat sold off ¼ cent, but soon recovered to the opening figures and advanced ½ cent under good buying, easing off again toward the close of the opening prices. The receipts of wheat for the past week were fair, aggregating about 500,000 bushels. The shipments were about 1,200,000 bushels, thus causing a decrease in wheat in store of about 700,000 bushels. The charters for shipping during the coming week are large. Secretary Welles, of the Board of Trade, in his resume of the situation Saturday, said: "The situation in local grain circles is much easier and the flurry and excitement of some of the country lines of elevators during the past week are entirely over. The majority of our grain firms are pursuing the even tenor of their way unimpaired in their financial standing, and are stronger and rated higher in commercial circles for their prudence, level-headed and conservative course during the recent heavy declines. The bulk of

grain here and the future deals are now in the hands of our strongest concerns, and all apprehensions as to the future are at rest."

The Secretary takes a rosy and confident view of the situation, and it is sincerely hoped by board of trade men and grain dealers generally that he is not "talking through his hat." On Wednesday last the situation was extremely critical and at one time wild rumors were afloat that the heaviest dealers at the head of the lakes would be forced to the wall and the street gossip even went so far as to involve one or two substantial local banks. The feeling is now decidedly better and the flurry will undoubtedly be tidied over, with the shaking out of a few of the lighter weights. An unfortunate occurrence has been reported in connection with the trouble; that of the disappearance and probable suicide of Abraham Bailey. Mr. Bailey was a heavy operator on the Board and was caught in the unexpected decline, and it is believed that his shortage affected his mind to such an extent that he decided on self-destruction. It is now believed that evidence has been found that points to the fact that he procured a row boat, paddled out into the lake and drowned himself. A cursory examination of his affairs shows that he was not so heavily involved but what with prudence and tact he could have extricated himself.

Grain freights are fairly brisk at 3c. on wheat from Duluth and the probability is that the movement for the rest of the month will be heavier than for the first part of the month. The cargoes last week, which can be taken as a fair average, ran as follows: Monday 93,500 bushels; Tuesday 182,986 bushels; Wednesday 305,904 bushels; Thursday 373,613; Saturday 199,000. Total 1,155,003 bushels.

During the first two weeks of the month the mills have been grinding very slowly and the output has been exceedingly small. Light runs have been made both by the Imperial and Freeman mills. The production was 31,261 bbls., against 39,702 bbls. for the week previous, and 20,252 bbls. for the corresponding week in 1892. The non-arrival of wheat at the Freeman mill caused the delay there, and the Imperial mill shut down for the purpose of some repairs. The trade in flour continues to be greatly depressed. A few orders are coming in, but they are usually on the basis of the extreme low price. Ordinarily, as is well known, shrewd jobbers in any commodity do not buy extensively on a declining market, and there is no exception in the flour industry, and about the only sales that are now being made are induced on the bargain counter plan. The

foreign market as well as the local is dull, yet dealers pretend to see a brightening on the foreign horizon and hope in a short time to have better returns. The railroads brought in considerable flour during the past week—about 90,000 bbls. more than the week previous. The flour output, receipts, shipments and stock are shown as follows:

	Receipts bbls.	Shipped bbls.	Stock bbls.
Duluth mills	12,461	30,569	33,025
Superior mills	18,800	18,800	11,578
Northern Pacific	8,400	25,650	21,450
St. Paul & Duluth	92,500	25,101	167,351
Great Northern	79,022	59,497	82,802
C. St. P. M. & O.	19,600	31,600	27,000

Totals..... 230,783 185,307 343,186

*Output, total, 31,261 bbls.

The output and exports from the head of the lakes for four weeks with comparisons are as follows:

	1893— bbls.	Exports, bbls.	1892, bbls.	1891, bbls.
June 3.....	31,261	6,974	20,252	14,324
May 27.....	39,702	6,500	18,968	14,357
May 20.....	36,842	7,200	19,336	14,685
May 13.....	35,732	6,350	20,201	14,300

Grain in store at Duluth and Superior elevators on last Monday morning, and on comparative dates, as reported by the Board of Trade was as follows:

	June 3, bus.	May 27, June 6, '92 bus.	June 6, '92 bus.
No. 1 hard	285,778	307,850	508,547
No. 1 northern	9,582,062	9,801,037	2,085,719
No. 2 northern	1,169,115	1,191,381	891,870
No. 3 spring	220,466	192,506	183,357
No grade	28,099	28,080	460,612
Rejected and con- demned	62,882	64,850	106,679
Special bin	51,953	66,475	36,153

Total wheat..... 11,403,390 11,742,786 4,283,937

Corn in store	5,715	5,175	.....
Rye in store	3,622	3,622	.....
Barley in store	49,320	48,742	73,652

Production, receipts and shipments of flour and receipts and shipments of grain at the head of the lakes during May as compared with the same month in 1892 were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.	1893.	1892.
Flour produced, Duluth, barrels	75,618	76,143	.....
Flour produced, Superior, barrels	74,800	.....	.....
Flour received, barrels	397,851	350,045	.....
Wheat received, bushels	1,082,109	1,062,063	.....
Flax received, bushels	.....	6,431	.....

	SHIPMENTS.	1893.	1892.
Flour, bbls.	358,346	416,138	.....
Wheat, bushels	7,537,061	8,771,387	.....
Corn, bus.	272,842	.....	.....
Rye, bus.	11,833	.....	.....
Flax seed, bus.	88,397	126,029	.....

The Minnesota State elevator, which was rushed through the bucolic legislature last winter, is having about as many ups and downs as the wheat market of late. First it can be built and then it can't. The legal department says that the bill was incomplete and that it provides no funds for the construction. The executive department says that funds will be forthcoming and orders the warehouse commission, having the matter in charge, to proceed. Advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, calling for available sites and nearly a score of replies were received. One of the sites, it is understood, has been agreed upon, and the purchase will soon be made. The grangers are determined that a start shall be made at any rate, and then trust to providence and Knute Nelson for the rest. The committee, which had in

charge the matter of soliciting stock for the new Gill & Wright mill adventure, has recently issued a manifesto, to the effect that it knew nothing about the insolvency of the concern and that it would henceforth drop all business relative to stocking the new concern, and that all subscriptions heretofore made were canceled. The proposed new concern had collapsed in its old relations before it could be put on its feet substantially under the proposition of a new deal.

The steel barge Selwyn Eddy has broken the wheat cargo record of Lake Superior by going out of here with 115,000 bushels of wheat. The vessel was loaded at elevator E, through vessel agents Rose & Lazier, with wheat consigned to shipper's orders at Buffalo by A. D. Thompson & Co. The boat took 82,500 bushels in her lower hold without employing trimmers. The boat is 366 feet over all, 42.8 feet beam and 25 feet moulded depth; her gross tonnage is 2,846.14 and her net figure is 2,164.11. She was built at Wyandotte, Mich.

Recently the propeller Omaha loaded 60,000 bushels of wheat consigned to Milwaukee. This is the first cargo of wheat ever shipped from Duluth to that city, and was wanted there for milling purposes to mix with other grades.

The Selwyn Eddy succeeded in not only breaking the wheat record but that of the flour cargo as well. She loaded recently at the Eastern Minnesota dock with 40 barrels of flour.

Duluth, June 12. H. F. J.

SUPERIOR.

THE past month has not been one of extraordinary activity in the production of flour, although some of the mills have been grinding quite steadily during that time. The stringency of the money market has caused a decline in the flour trade as well as in almost every other department of industry. The steady and unprecedented decline in the price of wheat has had a tendency to bear the flour market all along the line, and producers, shippers and jobbers are not in the best of spirits. There may be a consolation in the fact, however, that taking the business of the country as a whole the flour trade will average as well as any, in fact there is now greater activity in the production and shipments of flour than in almost any other line of trade in the northwest. Despite the unusual depression, the utmost energy has been displayed in the completion and equipment of the mammoth new mills and elevators in this city. Millers are long-headed enough to know that the present stagnation is but temporary and brought about, perhaps, by

the lack of a vigorous financial policy of the present administration. Brighter times must necessarily follow, and the great mills at this point will be fully in readiness to meet the demand when it shall come.

The Cargill Belt Line elevators will be ready to handle wheat as soon as the engines are set. The engines are now on the ground and are being placed in position. The Barnett & Record Co., builders of these elevators, are also building the Youghiogheny and Lehigh docks at the west end, and have two elevators under construction at Minneapolis—one for A. D. Mulford & Co., to hold 1,000,000 bushels and one for Osborne & McMillan to hold 600,000 bushels.

The report of the grain weighed and inspected in Superior during May shows: Cars inspected and arrived, No. 1 hard—Northern Pacific, 4; Great Northern, 23; St. Paul and Duluth, 27; No. 1 Northern—Northern Pacific, 301; Great Northern 750; Omaha, 15; St. Paul and Duluth, 43; No. 2 Northern—N. P., 53; Great Northern, 61; Omaha, 11; St. P. and Duluth, 22; No. 3 Northern—N. P., 4; Great Northern, 10; St. Paul and Duluth, 1; Rejected—Northern Pacific, 8; Great Northern, 3; Omaha, 7; St. Paul and Duluth, 3. The total number of bushels received by the different roads was 718,977, and the amount shipped was 2,891,078.

At a directors meeting of the Freeman Milling Co., held recently, Mr. Freeman resigned his position as its manager and will have charge of the company's business, it is understood, west of the Allegheny mountains. He will live in Chicago. A. Ruyter, of Minneapolis, it is announced, will have charge of the local business. This company has decided to issue \$100,000 in bonds, \$60,000 of which will go into the plant and \$40,000 to remain in the treasury to build an elevator. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in disposing of these bonds, as arrangements, it is understood, were practically made for them before the step was taken. The bonds will not be sold for less than par, and it is announced that Rollin Stewart of St. Paul, a stockholder in the milling company, will purchase \$75,000 worth of bonused stock.

The foundation for the Barclay mill is well under way, and the promoters hope to have it completed in five weeks. The mill will be ready for operation by September 1. The Grand Republic Mill will begin to grind July 1st, unless there is unforeseen delay.

The following table shows the rates on flour from Superior to various points in the country, lake and rail, across lake, and all rail, in cents per 100 lbs.:

	Lake and rail.	Across lake.	All rail.
Duluth and Superior to—			
New York.....	22½	35½	37½
Boston.....	24½	37½	39½
Philadelphia.....	20½	33½	35½
Albany or Troy.....	21½	34½	36½
Rochester.....	16	29	31
Buffalo.....	12½	25½	27½
Baltimore.....	19½	32½	34½
Montreal.....	20½	33½	35½
Kingston.....	19½	31½	33½
Pittsburgh.....	12½	25½	27½
Chicago.....	10	19½	21½
Detroit.....	10	19½	21½
New Orleans.....	20½	33½	35½
Reading or Harrisburg.....	20½	33½	35½
Cincinnati.....	10	19½	21½
Toledo.....	10	19½	21½
Cleveland.....	10	19½	21½
Indianapolis.....	20½	33½	35½
Peoria.....	.....	.....	22½
Omaha.....	.....	.....	22½
Des Moines.....	19½	25½	27½
Elmira.....	20½	33½	35½
Binghamton.....	.....	.....	.....

The conveyors built between the elevators and annexes at Superior are of tiling. The conveyor constructed to connect the Great Northern elevators A and X is of wood. It is just completed.

The shipments of grain down the lakes during May aggregated 8,000,000 bushels, against 8,897,416 bushels during the same month last year. The business of 1892, however, represents a full month, while that of last month was handled in less than 20 days.

The rate on wheat to Buffalo remains at 2¾ cents. One charter was made last week at 3c. and one at 2½c.; both these were for spot boats. Shippers are not anxious to secure boats at anything above 2¾ cents, and they frequently are independent when offered a boat at that figure. Vessel men generally prefer to take ore rather than wheat for less than 3c.

C. D. Wright, formerly of Gill & Wright has secured a position with the Siemens & Halske Elec. Co. of America, at Chicago. Superior, June 12. J. F. H.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE stock of wheat in store here to-day is:

	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard.....	16,946
No. 1 Northern.....	8,967,954
No. 2 ".....	465,721
No. 3 ".....	.....
Rejected.....	.....
Special Bin.....	977,925
No Grade.....	.....

Total..... 10,428,206
Increase past week..... 80,761

Since my last letter, wheat in this market has sold at the lowest price ever known, seller July was offered at 56½¢ @ 57, but the lowest sale recorded was 57c with cash. No. 1 Northern about 2c less, or 55c. This undue depression in values, to such an extremely low pinch, has been, of course, due to the financial condition of the country. The wave of distrust which started in New York from the rapid reduction of the gold reserve, reached our city, causing as its first symptom, a run on the Farmers and Mechanics Savings bank. This institution stood the strain without wavering, paying all depositors, who called without taking advantage of the 30 days notice to which they were entitled, and has nobly sustained its reputation of being one of the safest, and strongest

institutions in the country. The only banks to succumb to the unpleasant situation, were the "Citizen's Bank" and the "Merchant's National," rather small institutions, but both of which are reorganizing, and will pay all depositors in full. The other banks here are all fortified with heavy reserves, and have kept themselves in a position to stand anything that might happen to test their strength and conservative management.

The only institution in the grain trade that has had to suspend, owing to inability to renew its papers, is the Northern Pacific Elevator company, a large concern, with their lines reaching out as far as Washington territory. This company undoubtedly lost money on their hedges of May wheat in the Chicago market, and has made an assignment to Mr. Forbes, formerly of Spencer & Co., Duluth. E. Cardin was its popular manager in Minneapolis, but its head officers were Duluth parties. But for the impossibility of renewing loans the suspension would not have occurred, and as its business has been very profitable in former years, it will probably come out right side up, in time. It is another object lesson to teach elevator companies to hedge their wheat holdings in their own markets.

The government, crop report issued Saturday, is interpreted as quite a bullish document, and is figured to show a crop of 147,000,000 bus. of spring wheat and 251,000,000 bus. of winter wheat, or a total of 398,000,000. This caused a temporary advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c in values, but the continued tight money market, the large carrying charges, and the proverbial fine weather of June, will probably prevent any material advance, even from the present phenomenally low prices, until after deliveries are over on the July option, and the large stocks are taken care of, for another two months.

The Chamber has met with a painful loss recently, in the death of its venerable secretary C. C. Sturtevant, Esq., who has been its faithful servant for the past ten years. This sad event was hastened by a fall, accidentally received some two or three weeks ago. He died in the harness, at the advanced age of 80 years, and his dignified and stately form will be greatly missed by all our members. No action has, as yet been taken by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and his duties are being performed by his able assistant Mr. McInery.

The flour output last week was 179,600 brls., against 176,835 brls. the previous week, and 208,275 brls. the correspond-

ing week a year ago. The direct exports last week were 106,490 brls., about as large as ever made from this market, and a large per cent of which was taken from store. "The market is quick, but selling better than might be expected," says the *Market Record*. The late break in prices encouraged some strong buying in the face of such discouragement as a tight money market. The prospect of advance is likely to send fresh buyers to the market, to improve the present advantage of very low prices. The range of asking prices is very wide, bids are also wide apart." Quotations are as follows: \$3.55@3.80 for first patents, \$3.25@3.50 for second patents, \$1.90@2.25 for fancy and export bakers, \$1.20@1.40 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

Bran is quiet, selling \$7.25@7.75 in bulk. Common shorts \$7.50@8.50 and fine shorts held as high as \$11.00, from favorite mills. G. W. S.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR the past month the bulls have reigned supreme in the local wheat market, trampling prices down to record-breaking low figures. A climax or rather an anti-climax, was reached last Tuesday, when wheat touched the lowest point in the history of local grain speculation. For weeks previous, wheat had been going down farther and farther, but when it passed the 70 mark everyone thought a reaction would certainly set in. A big disappointment was in order however, for instead of turning back upward the market continued to drop until Tuesday it touched 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for cash, 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for July, 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for August and 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for September. Since then a slight improvement has been noticed, but it did not amount to much, as July closed Saturday at 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ c as its top price. Whether these lamentably low prices are attributable to the presumably unsound financial situation or not, they certainly have had a very depressing effect on the flour market. Everybody says business is dull—exceedingly dull. The demoralizing effect of the wheat's action is seen in the gradually reduced prices of both the domestic and foreign buyers. "Flour always drops faster than wheat," says a well known miller, "and the remarkable fall in prices in wheat last week tore the bottom out of the flour market entirely." If the wheat market would only settle down for a while, the general impression is, there would be a fairly active trade for the flour men. The millers here evidently believe that to be the case and are patiently waiting for that time to come, running

their mills on short time at present while waiting for the tide to turn. This is quite evident from the fact that the 16 largest flour mills, here, which have an aggregate capacity of 17,625 barrels per day or 105,750 a week, last week produced only 56,250, just a little over half their regular output. Present quotations on flour are as follows: family, \$2.00@2.10; choice, \$2.15@2.30; fancy, \$2.50@2.65; extra fancy, \$2.90@3.00; patents, \$3.20@3.35. Though these low prices have been the means of attracting some attention, business on the whole was decidedly limited. Many of the millers are quite firm in their determination to sell very little at present prices, as their wheat cost them more money than the present prices would bring.

Bran continues to sag gradually in price and there appears to be no demand for it either from the South or East.

The Annual Millers' Excursion has been, for years back, the swell affair of the season on the river. This year it took place Thursday, June 8th, and as usual was an unqualified success. The outing is always given by the flour merchants, complimentary to their families and friends, and for that reason there is always a big demand for tickets. This year only 3500 were issued and there was considerable waiting and gnashing of teeth in consequence. All the invited guests boarded the elegant steamer *Grand Republic* at nine o'clock that morning and sailed down to Montezano Springs, where the excursionists spent the day under the shade trees, dancing and indulging in various other amusements. The Iron Mountain train, which came down about 5 p. m., brought a hundred or more additional excursionists, all of whom went back on the boat. When the boat returned, everyone admitted that they had a glorious time and were loud in their praises of the generous millers. Much credit for the success of the affair is due Alex. G. Smith, Sec'y of the Victoria Milling Co., C. J. Hannebrink, of the Sessinghaus Milling Company, and H. G. Craft, of Bernet & Craft, respectively the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee.

Edgar Beitter, of Tokio, Japan, paid the local flour men a visit last Saturday. He came here from San Francisco via Kansas City, and states that he will visit all the large cities of the country in the interest of the Oriental Government by whom he has been commissioned to investigate and write up the condition of the crops and the grain industry of this country.

The well known firm of Orthwein Brothers, grain im-

porters and owners of the Victoria Flour Mill, have issued a notice of partnership dissolution to take effect July 1st. The brothers are Charles F. and W. D. Orthwein, both quite wealthy and prominent citizens, the former being an ex-president of the Merchants' Exchange. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and either partner was authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. It is understood that Charles F. Orthwein will retire on his laurels and bank account. W. D., however, will not, as he has already filed articles of incorporation for the "Orthwein Grain Co., capital \$200,000." He, himself, holds 1940 shares, F. C. Orthwein, 50 shares and W. E. Orthwein, 10 shares.

Walter S. Post, who for years back has been connected with Annan, Burg & Smith, the grain merchants, has recently taken charge of the mill feed business of the E. O. Stanard Milling Co. and will hereafter devote his time and attention to securing the highest prices for their bran, etc.

Mr. George H. Morgan, the popular and efficient gentleman who has been Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange for the past 26 years, is enjoying a well-earned vacation in Chicago. During his absence Mr. D. R. Whitmore, the Assistant Secretary, is ably discharging the duties of the office. Before Mr. Morgan's departure, the members of the Merchants' Exchange decided on the most radical measure they have adopted for years; that is, they agreed to spend \$150,000 for the improvement of the Chamber of Commerce, the official title of the massive structure in which the Exchange is enclosed. For many years back, the directors and members have been discussing the project of buying their own home instead of paying rent. Some wanted to move to 12th street, others favored buying the old Planters' House while others again believed in buying the beautiful quarters they so long occupied. The latter idea was carried out about a year ago and the present project of remodeling the massive edifice is the direct outcome thereof. The entrances, on Chestnut and Pine Streets, are to be supplanted with those of greatly improved design, new elevators are to be put in, an electric plant erected, the floors tessellated, new offices, reading-rooms and laboratories established and various other improvements made.

Clifford F. Hall of the Kansas City "Midland Miller" while here last week talked about establishing a branch here and printing a St. Louis edition of his paper.

Milwaukee Notes

THE Edw. P. Allis Company report an exceptionally large receipt of orders from all directions. The engine for the new electric power plant, at Superior, Wis., will be furnished by this company.

A recent visit to the works of the Cockle Separator Manufacturing Company and the Superlative Purifier Manufacturing Company demonstrated the fact that their capacity is fully taxed in satisfying the demands of their many customers.

THE Rice Machinery Company has recently opened a branch office in this city, at 93 West Water street, for the sale of power transmitting machinery, short lap belting, Dodge wood pulleys, etc., of which specialties the branch house carries a full line.

THE Hoffman & Billings Manufacturing Company, of this city, lately shipped one of their new improved Corliss engines to Yng-o-Dolores, Cuba, to be used on a sugar plantation. The unexcelled reputation of this house is world-wide and its already extensive business is constantly increasing.

THE Vilter Manufacturing Company, whose extensive plant for the manufacturing of engines, etc., was destroyed in the fire of last October, have completed their new building, on the old site, and are now in full operation, on a larger scale than ever. An illustrated description of the new works will appear in the UNITED STATES MILLER at an early date.

THE stock of wheat here is reported at 1,492,932 bushels, against 249,123 bush. for the corresponding day last year and 137,126 bush. in 1891.

Flour is steady and in moderate demand, hard spring wheat patents, in wood, ranging at \$3.75@3.85. Millstuffs are steady at \$10.75@11.00 for sacked bran and \$10.25@11.50 for middlings.

The average daily flour production of the city mills, for the five weeks ending June 17, was 6,270 bbls.

SAMUEL T. HOOKER, an old, honored and widely-known Milwaukeean, died May 31, aged 78 years. Mr. Hooker's death was due to old age. His health had been failing for several years. He was living in Milwaukee temporarily and had intended to go to Minneapolis. For many years Mr. Hooker was a prominent business man of the city. He was United States marshal for this district at one time and later was collector of customs. He was one of the most popular members of the Chamber of Commerce and had served that body as president. He was officially connected with the chamber for a long period.

THE well-known commission house of Knowles & Co., for years extensively engaged in dealing in grain and stocks, suspended business, May 31.

The suspension was generally regretted on 'Change when it became known and the hope was expressed on all sides that the firm would conclude to resume at an early date. It is said they were not losers in any business transactions, but that trade had not been as active as desired and expenses had continued large, as a result of which combination of circumstances the members of the firm decided to close up business for the time being at least.

THE following, from a late issue of *Bradstreets* will interest the general reader of the columns devoted to this city:

"The total of bank clearings at Milwaukee each week has shown extraordinary increase for some months past over corresponding totals a year ago, in some instances the gain being as much as 100 per cent. It goes without saying that this does not appear warranted by the comparatively modest trade reports which have been received from that center this year, in consequence of which an inquiry has been made of several in a position to know about trade and industry at the Wisconsin metropolis, from whom the following statement is received: "Milwaukee's increase in bank clearings this year over last is the outcome of a natural growth in the volume of business, notably in the matter of production of wheat-flour, in an increase of the grain business generally, and in the malting industry. In addition to these important increases it is stated that capacities of many manufacturing plants have been greatly increased, and two new banks, with an aggregate of \$1,000,000 capital, have attracted a large number of accounts from country banks and thus made Milwaukee a more prominent supply center in matters of finance based upon convenience and economy. As an outcome of this growth in Milwaukee's banking facilities quite a number of country merchants and others who did their banking elsewhere, have opened accounts in this city." The foregoing constitutes an ingenious and winning explanation of large increases in bank clearings at Milwaukee this year, but it is only fair to add that two new banks and a large increase in the flour, grain and malting interests will hardly explain the phenomenal jumps in Milwaukee's totals of bank clearings as compared with a year ago which have been reported of late."

News.

KALISPELL, Montana, is to have a new flouring mill.

A. MCCLINTOCK will erect a flouring mill at Rincon, Tex.

R. D. BOYD will establish a flouring mill at Ashland, Va.

P. B. LEWIS will put up a large flouring mill at Remington, Va.

MACKLEM & SLATER will erect a large grain elevator at Niagara Falls, Ont.

A COMPANY is being formed to build a custom flour mill at Sweet Home, Ore.

THE organization of a stock company to erect and maintain a roller mill at the new town of Enderlin, N. D., is talked of.

HENRY BLACK has commenced the erection of his flour mill at Breckenridge, Tex.

THE Hodd & Cullen Milling Company will locate a flouring mill at Stratford, Ont.

THE Ocota, Wash. flour mill is almost completed and will be ready in two weeks to start.

THE Valley City Milling Company is reconstructing one of its mills at Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE Richmond, Ont., milling company is finishing up many improvements about its plant.

THE Sparks Milling Company of Alton, Ill., has increased its capital stock from \$85,000 to \$100,000.

THE Jefferson Milling Company of Brookfield, Pa., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.

MESSRS. WIERWILL, SMITH & WILSON contemplate putting an addition to their mill at Le Sueur, Minn.

GUY, Wash., is in need of a flour mill and will give generous inducements to any one building one there.

J. A. & E. D. Tarpley will remodel their flouring mill at Fall Creek, Tenn., and change to the roller process.

THE Milroy flouring mill at Rushville, Ind., has started up again under the ownership of Birney Anderson.

THE Cowlitz River Milling Company was incorporated at Chehalis, Wash., last week to do a general grain milling business.

A lot of new machinery has been set up in the Cameron flour mill at Fort Worth, Tex. The capacity is now 1,400 barrels per day.

A FLOUR mill is contemplated at Olympia, Wash. A New England manufacturer has made a proposition to the people of that city.

THE firm of Oscar Bayse & Co., have assumed the proprietorship of the Kasota roller mills at St. Peter, Minn., and will operate the same.

AT Lancaster, Wis., May 20, fire destroyed the flour mill and barn belonging to the Lancaster Milling Company. Loss, \$8,000; no insurance.

ASA SARGEANT of Hillsboro, and Ed. Brasseth of Caledonia have purchased the Caledonia mills, at Caledonia, N. D. The property is quite valuable.

F. M. Cockrill, of Cockrill Brothers, dealer in grain at Dallas, Tex., has given a trust deed for \$70,000. The firm a year ago, claimed to be worth \$450,000.

ARDOCK, N. D., is going to have a grist mill, the inhabitants giving a bonus of \$1,000, and the farmers are expected to subscribe for stock to the amount of \$1,500.

THE Farmers' Mill Company of Elmira, Lake County, Or., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000; incorporators, J. Casebeer, W. T. Kayser and W. F. Kirk.

C. W. WESTERMAN has purchased the Ennis roller mill at Hastings, Minn., together with twenty-four and one-half acres of ground. The price paid is said to be \$10,500.

A NUMBER of Jordan, Minn., citizens have formed a stock company and will erect a new flour mill in their city to take the place of the Nicolin, recently destroyed by fire.

NEAR Clarksville, Tenn., May 16, Peacher's flour and woolen mills were burned. The mills belonged to the Peacher's Mills Company. They were insured to the amount of \$6,500. Loss, \$20,000.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for Isom, Lanning & Co., flour mills at Albany, Or. The business has been established 16 years, and some months ago they claimed assets \$130,000, against liabilities \$45,000.

THE construction of W. H. Wilson's new mill at Lawrence, Minn., is about completed. A 70-horse power Corliss engine has been placed and

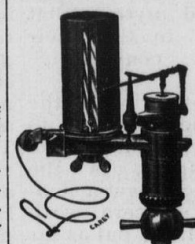
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it is expected the mill will be ready to commence operations July 1st.

THE Phenix Mill Company of Minneapolis, Minn., incorporated June 7, for the manufacture of flour and mill feed. The capital stock is \$200,000, of which \$84,000 is already paid in. The incorporators are: Carl Stan, Gottlieb Schober, Carl C. Schoeber, Jas. T. Tann, E. T. Schneider, and Stamtitz Schober.

THE Independence, Or., Flouring Mill, owned by Geo. Skinner, is in trouble. R. Shelley was appointed receiver of the property through the application of persons interested. Mr. Skinner claims to have assets enough to settle every claim if given time to make collections.

ACCORDING to the *Grand Forks Farmer*, there are forty flour mills in North Dakota with a total daily capacity of 6,075 barrels of flour. The flour mills at Lee, Nelson county, and Churches Ferry, Ramsay county, are the smallest mentioned, having a capacity of but 30 barrels per day. The largest mills are at Fargo and Grand Forks, each place having a 500-barrel mill. Twelve mills have a capacity of 200 barrels or over per day, fifteen of between 100 and 200 barrels, and thirteen produce less than 100 barrels of flour per day.

MAY FIRES.—The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of May, as estimated by the *Commercial Bulletin*, New York, amounts to \$10,427,100. This is about a million greater than the aggregate for May, 1892, and is much less than the total for the same month in 1891. The following table shows the increase of fire loss during the first five months of 1893, as compared with the same period in 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January..	\$11,230,000	\$12,564,900	\$17,358,400
February..	9,225,500	11,914,000	9,919,500
March.....	12,540,750	10,648,000	16,662,350
April.....	11,309,000	11,559,800	11,669,500
May.....	16,660,365	9,585,000	1,427,100
Totals..	\$60,967,545	\$56,171,700	\$69,637,650

The comparatively light record in May is due to the remarkable freedom from fires during the early part of the month. During May there were 165 fires of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000 each.

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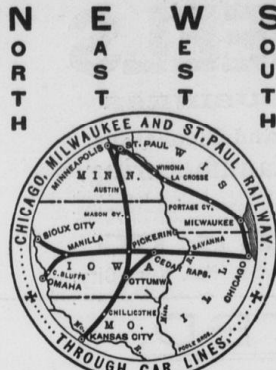
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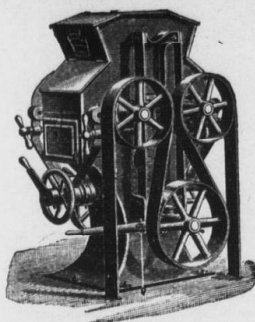
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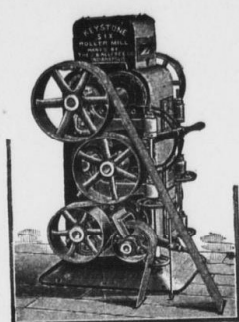
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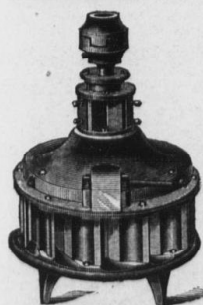
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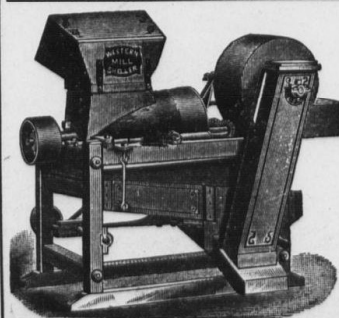
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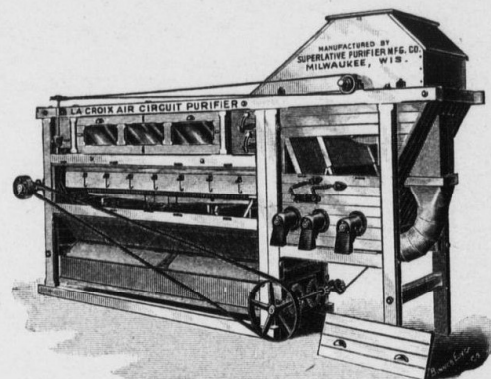
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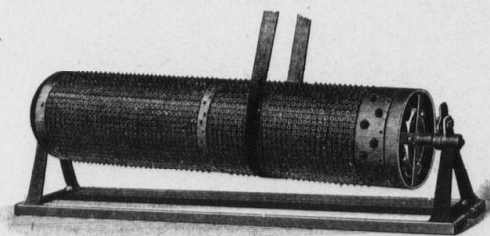
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